

## TASS: U.S. presence causes tension

MOSCOW (R) — The United States' military presence in Lebanon is the cause of the tension which led to Sunday's bomb attacks on American and French soldiers, the official Soviet news agency TASS said Monday. In its first comment on the blasts, TASS hit back at a statement by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that American forces were needed in Beirut to prevent Soviet interference in the region. It was not Moscow but Washington which was interfering in the Middle East and destabilising the whole region, the agency said. Washington's "occupation policies", its attempts to dictate terms in Lebanon and its support for Israeli actions there had all created the tense conditions which were at the root of the latest events, TASS charged.

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## Saudi hopeful of Arab mediation

KUWAIT (R) — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal left for home Monday after talks with Kuwait's Deputy Prime Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, on Arab issues. Prince Saud told reporters after a one-day visit, during which he delivered a message to Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah from King Fahd, their views were identical. He hoped Saudi-Kuwaiti efforts to remove inter-Arab differences would produce a positive response "so that we may be able to continue our work and achieve success." He was referring apparently to mediation efforts by both countries to help resolve differences between Syria and Iraq, Iraq and Syria are ruled by rival factions of the Baath Party and last year Syria, which backs Iran in its war with Iraq, closed a pipeline carrying Iraqi oil running across its territory to the Mediterranean.

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## Hariri holds talks in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanese businessman Rafiq Hariri, whose mediation efforts helped bring about a ceasefire in Lebanon last month, arrived in Damascus Monday and went straight into talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. Sources said Mr. Hariri also conferred with Lebanese opposition leader Walid Junblatt.

## Kuwait, Malta to discuss Gulf war

KUWAIT (R) — A senior Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry official left for Malta Monday for talks with the island's leaders expected to centre on a French plan to end the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, officials here said. Malta takes over presidency of the United Nations Security Council from Jordan on Nov. 1, and the officials said Kuwaiti Foreign Under-Secretary Rashed Al Rashed was expected to discuss an initiative France plans to put before the council to end the three-year-old conflict.

## Mousavi arrives in North Korea

TOKYO (R) — Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi arrived in Pyongyang Monday for an official visit to North Korea at the head of a high-level delegation, the North Korean Central News Agency said. Diplomatic sources in Tokyo said North Korea was the largest supplier of weapons to Iran, which is at war with Iraq, Iranian Defence Minister Colonel Mohammad Salimi was accompanying Mousavi on the visit, they noted.

## Moi ends Saudi visit

BAHRAIN (R) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi left Saudi Arabia Monday after a two-day official visit during which he had talks with King Fahd, the Saudi Press Agency said. It gave no details of the visit. But diplomatic sources in Nairobi said they assumed the trip was aimed at securing Saudi aid for Kenyan development projects.

## Sharon blames Moscow for blast

MARSEILLES, France (R) — Former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon blamed the Soviet Union Monday for Sunday's bomb attacks on French and U.S. positions in Beirut. Mr. Sharon said: "Behind all those terrorist attacks there is the Soviet Union, working by proxy through Syria, which in turn manipulates the Palestine Liberation Organisation," he told reporters while visiting Marseilles.

## Gulf to study anti-pollution plans

KUWAIT (R) — Gulf environmental officials will meet here Tuesday to discuss contingency plans to combat pollution problems in the Gulf, a senior environmental official was quoted as saying Monday. The officials have met several times this year to consider ways of tackling an oil slick caused by big leakages from Iranian oil wells at the head of the Gulf.

## 205 deaths confirmed as rescue work continues

# Mitterrand visits Beirut blast sites

BEIRUT (Agencies) — As the death toll climbed beyond the 200 mark from Sunday's bomb attacks on U.S. and French peacekeeping troops, President Francois Mitterrand Monday made a surprise seven-hour visit to boost the morale of French forces.

The latest official counts put the number of dead at 205 — 183 U.S. Marines and sailors and 22 French paratroopers. They were killed Sunday when two suicide bombers detonated vast quantities of explosives at their Beirut sleeping quarters.

At the French base visited by Mr. Mitterrand, rescue workers using cranes, bulldozers and mechanical scoops dug out more bodies overnight and kept up the search Monday for more still buried in the debris.

Three kilometres away near Beirut airport, U.S. Marines supervised work at the site where their comrades died in a similar attack on a building used as living quarters by the U.S. contingent to the multi-national peace force in Beirut.

Grim-faced Marines clung to hopes that some of their colleagues might yet come out alive, but time was running out and the

work was painfully slow. "There's always hope," Marine Captain Wayne Jones said. "You can't stop. You just have to keep taking out the rubble piece by piece."

## 48 French still missing

Forty-eight Frenchmen were still missing, according to French Defence Minister Charles Hernu who visited the disaster site Sunday night where salvage workers shifted the rubble piece by piece under the light of arc lamps.

They used cranes, bulldozers, mechanical scoops and pick-axes and even blowtorches to cut through the twisted metal frame of what was a multistorey building before the explosion.

Mr. Mitterrand arrived from Paris unexpectedly Monday morning in a show of support for France's 2,000-strong peace contingent, which until Sunday had



French President Francois Mitterrand (left), who paid a surprise visit to Beirut Monday, visits the French ambassador's house accompanied by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel (A.P. wirephoto)

suffered more casualties in Lebanon than the U.S., Italian and British put together.

The French head of state also had talks with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, but he made no statements before leaving for home.

Amid tight security, Mr. Mitterrand flew from appointment to appointment around the city by helicopter.

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World leaders express shock, page 2

## Reagan says Marines will stay on in Lebanon



U.S. President Ronald Reagan (right) Sunday holds consultations with Secretary of State George Shultz (left) and National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane aboard Air Force One while en route to Washington cutting short a vacation in Augusta (A.P. wirephoto)

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Monday that U.S. Marines must stay in Lebanon because their presence is vital to American interests and world peace.

Mr. Reagan spoke to a group of media executives at the White House as the Pentagon announced that the death toll from Sunday's suicide bomb attack on the Marine headquarters near Beirut airport had risen to 183.

Apparently answering congressional critics who say he has failed to explain the Marines' mission, Mr. Reagan said: "We have a vital interest in Lebanon and our actions in Lebanon are in the cause of world peace."

"This is not a Republican or a Democratic goal but one that all

Americans share," Mr. Reagan said, adding: "The United States will not be intimidated by terrorists."

He described the so far unidentified bombers who struck at both U.S. and French military headquarters buildings in Beirut Sunday as "international criminals and thugs."

The president said the bombings were a "horrifying reminder of the type of enemy we face in many critical areas of the world today — vicious, cowardly and ruthless."

But he said the Marines must stay until the situation in Lebanon

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Reagan faces hard choices; Kuwait blames U.S. policy, page 2

## Iran denies role in blast, Syria rejects 'insinuation'

LONDON (Agencies) — Iran Monday denied any involvement in the Beirut bombings Sunday which killed more than 200 U.S. and French servicemen, while Syria rejected what it called U.S. "insinuations" that it was behind the attacks.

The Iranian news agency, IRNA, received in London, quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as making the denial.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Sunday night "very strong circumstantial evidence" pointed to Iranian involvement.

The Iranian spokesman was quoted as saying: "The U.S. has in the past and in the present always made the Islamic republic of Iran the target of its conspiracies and the stand by the American defence secretary will not make a difference in the U.S. treatment tow-

ards Iran." A Syrian government statement issued in Damascus said accusations of Syrian collusion in the mass killing of U.S. Marines and French servicemen were based on "probabilities and assumptions" and were irresponsible.

"We do not care about others' accusations against us for what we have not done, especially when such accusations are made in the context of a continuous policy hostile to Syria," it said.

The White House, in its statement Sunday hinting at Iranian involvement in the attack, made no mention of Syria.

President Reagan at a press conference last week accused Syria of blocking reconciliation and contributing to violence in Lebanon, but did not accuse the Damascus government of being behind terrorist attacks.

## Plans get under way for Lebanon talks in Geneva

GENEVA (R) — Plans for a Lebanese reconciliation conference went ahead Monday despite the weekend bomb attacks on U.S. Marines and French soldiers in Beirut, and the Lebanese embassy in Berce said President Amin Gemayel and opposition leader Walid Junblatt both planned to attend.

The conference is due to begin in Geneva on Oct. 31, the embassy said.

Preparations to hold it in Geneva's Intercontinental Hotel are continuing despite the bombings and "virtually all the major factions will be represented," First Secretary Abdullah Comate told Reuters.

"Far from deterring us from holding the conference, I think the terrible events of the weekend have underlined its importance. The killings have hopefully con-

vinced all sides that a solution must be negotiated," he said.

The only major figure likely to be absent from the conference, Mr. Comate said, was Raymond Edde, one of the three main Christian leaders before the 1975 civil war. Mr. Edde has been living in Paris.

Geneva protocol chief Robert Vieux confirmed that preparations for the conference were going ahead. "We have been asked to host it by the Lebanese government and our only contact is with the government. Their request still stands, so as far as Geneva is concerned the conference is on," he said.

Official sources said several dozen delegates were expected from about eight different groups accompanied by a much larger number of support staff and bodyguards.

## MNF foreign ministers to hold talks Saturday

ROME (R) — Foreign ministers of the four nations in the Multinational Force (MNF) in Beirut are to meet next Saturday but a venue has still to be decided, the Italian prime minister's office said Monday.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said the decision was taken in response to a proposal by President Reagan to hold such a meeting.

"I believe that our foreign ministers should meet to discuss questions concerning the multinational peace force," the ministry quoted the letter as saying.

"I have asked Secretary of State (George) Shultz to contact his

counterparts in the governments of the countries taking part in the multinational force to work out quickly the place and date of such a meeting.

"There is no doubt that those who perpetrated the recent explosive attack were once more trying to undermine our common will and determination at a time when we are attempting to support the legitimate government of Lebanon in its efforts to secure a more stable and peaceful future for the country."

Mr. Craxi sent messages to Mr. Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand Sunday saying Italy would not pull its troops

out of the force, and his inner cabinet was to meet later Monday to discuss the role of the Italian contingent.

## U.K. sends warfare expert

Meanwhile, Britain sent a guerrilla warfare expert to Beirut Monday to review the security of its peace-keeping contingent but said there were no plans to change its role or size at present.

The visit by General Sir Frank Kitson, commander-in-chief of United Kingdom land forces, was announced in parliament by Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. Gen. Kitson's mission followed

consultations with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine.

In the wake of the bomb attacks on U.S. and French troops in Beirut, there have been calls for the withdrawal of the 97 British soldiers sent there in February.

Gen. Kitson was commander in Northern Ireland at the height of an Irish guerrilla campaign against British rule.

His 1971 book "Low Intensity Operations," a study of how troops might cope with civil upheaval in cities, angered leftwingers who saw in it a blueprint for political repression.

## Canadian foreign minister in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachan arrived from Cairo on a three-day official visit to Jordan.

Mr. MacEachan, who is on a Middle East tour, is expected to hold talks with His Majesty King Hussein. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and cabinet ministers, officials said.

Mr. MacEachan was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Walid Tash, Qatari Ambassador to Jordan Sheikh Hammad Ibn Khalifah Al Thani in his capacity as dean of the diplomatic corps in Jordan, the Canadian ambassador to Jordan and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Mr. MacEachan, who is accompanied by his deputy for foreign policy and the director-general of the Middle East Department at the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Mr. Qasem later Monday.

Later in the evening, an official Jordanian team, headed by Mr. Qasem, and the Canadian officials headed by Mr. MacEachan discussed current international issues, with special emphasis on the Middle East conflict, the Palestinian question, the critical situation in Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Prospects for promoting bilateral relations in various fields were also considered by the two teams, Petra said.

The two ministers expressed deep satisfaction at the friendly atmosphere that prevailed during the talks, and stressed their concern for promoting cooperation between Jordan and Canada.

## Invasion failure forced Begin to quit, says Eban

NEW YORK (R) — Former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said in an interview published Sunday that Menachem Begin resigned as prime minister partly because Israel's invasion of Lebanon failed.

In a Newsweek international interview published Sunday, Mr. Eban said that "my feeling is that his decision was a judgment on the events of last year, especially the Lebanese war."

"... Last year was clouded for all Israelis by a sense of transition from euphoric buoyancy to a feeling that this (invasion) is not a successful enterprise."

Mr. Eban, 68, a veteran leader of the opposition Labour Party, said the invasion had failed to str-

## Iranian attack will be last battle, says Iraq

BAHRAIN (R) — Iran said Sunday its troops were encircling the Iraqi border town of Penjwin as Baghdad warned Tehran that the fighting in the area would mark the last battle of the Gulf war.

Iran's national news agency IRNA said Iranian forces had launched the second phase of an offensive in the Kurdish mountains of northern Iraq and were advancing on Penjwin.

Baghdad Radio warned Iran that the fighting in the area would mark the last battle of the three-year-old war, saying Iraqi troops would crush the invaders.

IRNA claimed Iranian troops had captured Iraqi positions on high ground around Penjwin and hundreds of Iraqis had been killed or wounded in the latest clashes.

## No Iranian gain

In an interview with Baghdad Radio the commander said Iran had failed to occupy any Iraqi territory during its current offensive on the northern Gulf war front and had suffered huge losses.

In an interview with Baghdad

Radio the commander said Iran had "failed to occupy even one inch of Iraqi territory."

He estimated Iranian losses had exceeded the number killed in its attack on Basra in southern Iraq last July. He gave no figure, but Iraqi communiques at the time said more than 30,000 Iraqis were killed in the Basra offensive.

The Iraqi commander invited foreign journalists to visit the area under his control to verify that "no Iranian soldier exists on Iraqi soil."

Meanwhile, newspapers in Baghdad said Iraq would continue air and missile strikes on targets deep in Iran.

"Our strikes will be more cruel and painful if the Tehran rulers continue their current aggressive policy after all Iraq's peaceful efforts to end the war," the daily Al Jumhuriya said.

Iran says more than 130 people were killed in long-range Iraqi missile attacks on the towns on Masjed Suleyman and Dezful in its western oil province of Khuzestan last Saturday.

## Saudi envoy hopes blasts will not block peace talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Ambassador to the U.S. Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan said Sunday Saudi Arabia hopes Sunday's attacks on U.S. and French soldiers in Beirut will not impede the peace process in Lebanon.

He told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in Washington, the Lebanese are determined to convene a national reconciliation meeting soon, and added that this is the only way to preserve Lebanon's territorial integrity with the aid of Arab effort.

In a broadcast monitored in

Amman, Israel Radio said U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger is expected soon in Israel to hold consultations with Israeli officials. The U.S. official is expected to discuss the so-called Jordanian Rapid Deployment Force and Israel's attitude toward the issue, the radio said.

Observers in occupied Jerusalem think Israel will urge the U.S. to guarantee the alleged force will not be used against Israel, and will ask for further military U.S. aid to Israel, the radio added.

## Gemayel: Beirut must make concessions

AMMAN (R) — Lebanese opposition leader Walid Junblatt said Monday concessions from the ruling community in Lebanon were required for the success of the proposed Lebanese national reconciliation conference.

Asked whether he expected concrete results from the conference due to open in Geneva later this month, he told Reuters: "It is too soon to tell, but what is required are concessions from the ruling community in the interests of the majority of the Lebanese people."

Under Lebanon's complex power structure, official posts are split between Maronite Christians and Muslims, with political predominance enjoyed by the rightist Christians since the country's independence from France in 1943.

In a telephone interview before leaving Amman for Damascus, Mr. Junblatt said Lebanese President Amin Gemayel intended to open the conference with a speech. "This is not the time for speeches, but for solving the basic problem," he added.

He said he would meet other Lebanese opposition leaders on Wednesday or Thursday to "put the finishing touches to a joint salvation front working paper" for the conference.

Mr. Junblatt said the meeting would probably take place at Zghorta, the stronghold in northern Lebanon of former President Suleiman Franjeh. Lebanon's National Salvation Front also includes ex-Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Mr. Junblatt said seating arrangements at Geneva would probably be decisive for the outcome of the conference.

"The seating arrangement for the Lebanese opposition group, Amin Gemayel and the (Christian) Lebanese front as well as Saudi Arabian and Syrian mediators must be made in such a way as to give each team its proper role," he said.

## Kremlin outlines new plan to deploy missiles

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Defence Ministry announced Monday it had started preparations to deploy new missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

It said the new weapons would be deployed in response to the U.S. medium-range missiles due to go into place in Western Europe from the end of this year.

The Defence Ministry announcement, carried by the official news agency TASS and Moscow Radio, said Moscow had been compelled to take measures to ensure its security in response to the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

"In accordance with an understanding reached by the governments of the Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, preparatory work is being started on the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia for the deployment of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation," it added.

It said the new missiles would be "one of the planned response measures in case the American missiles are sited in Europe."

The announcement did not elaborate on what the other response measures might be.

## Thatcher faces Kinnock today

LONDON (R) — The British Parliament returned Monday from a three-month summer recess with attention focused on the first face-to-face encounter between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and new opposition leader Neil Kinnock.

The initial clash between Mrs. Thatcher and the newly-elected leader of the Labour Party will occur Tuesday in the first of the verbal duels between prime minister and opposition leader that

enliven parliamentary proceedings.

Mr. Kinnock, 41 and untested by any previous experience in public office, will be the third Labour leader to confront Mrs. Thatcher, 58, in her twice-weekly 15-minute question time.

His predecessors in that role were former Prime Minister James Callaghan and Michael Foot, who stepped down following Labour's worst general election defeat since 1918.

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## MIDDLE EAST

# Reagan faces hard choices after Beirut bomb attacks

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, who began a deliberate and broad-ranging Middle East policy review last week, is now faced with a need for urgent decisions after a bomb attack killed at least 161 U.S. servicemen in Lebanon.

Although the immediate response of administration officials to the incident was to insist that there would be no change in the basic U.S. commitment in Lebanon, other analysts said it was obvious there now would have to be new policies.

But they disagreed on whether the situation in the region demanded — and whether the American people would accept — a major reduction or a major increase in the U.S. commitment to help bring peace and independence to war-ravaged Lebanon.

The dilemma may have been best expressed by assistant Secretary of State William Clark, a Democratic presidential hopeful, who called the situation in the aftermath of the bomb attack "a total mess."

"There is no clear way out," the California Democrat said. "We cannot retreat under fire and if we were to declare war we wouldn't know who to declare war against."

Georgia Democrat Sam Nunn, one of the Senate's most respected military experts, put the choice even more starkly.

Calling the current position of the surviving Marines in Lebanon untenable, he said the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Peacekeeping Force (MNF), should either be reduced to a symbolic presence, mostly on ships off the coast, or increased to a contingent of 50,000 to 100,000 men needed to ensure the force's security.

But first, he said, in a comment echoed by many others Sunday,

the president must clearly spell out what the U.S. presence in Lebanon is intended to achieve, something which he said was now unclear.

## Facing hard choices

Another leading Democratic senator, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, said the administration must present a plan which, within a reasonable period, envisioned either a settlement in Lebanon or the withdrawal of U.S. Marines. An endless commitment was unacceptable, he added.

It was not immediately clear how the administration would respond to these challenges, which undoubtedly will be voiced in coming days by Republicans as well as opposition Democrats.

But initial administration statements such as Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's declaration that "there is no change in our goals or commitments in Lebanon" clearly will not be enough to satisfy critics.

Mr. Weinberger told reporters President Reagan had ordered an urgent study of ways to make the Marines in Lebanon more secure.

Among steps under consideration, he said, were relocating Marine headquarters from Beirut to ships in the powerful U.S. fleet off-shore, and making more use of the massive naval gunpower which is available.

He appeared to rule out either withdrawing the Marines from the airport, which they are responsible for protecting, or sending them out on aggressive patrols in an expanded area to find and des-



Reagan: A dilemma

stroy the unidentified snipers who have killed six of their number in the two previous months.

## Naval firepower

He also conceded that even the huge 16-inch guns on the battleship New Jersey off Beirut could not stop the bombers who carried out Sunday's attacks.

But Mr. Weinberger was dealing with immediate military needs, not with the far-ranging policy issues that many were raising.

Among questions to which many Americans were demanding answers from the administration were:

— Will Washington maintain its peacekeeping commitment to Lebanon if, as seemed likely, talks among warring Lebanese factions scheduled to open soon in Switzerland fail to produce rapid reconciliation and an end to the fighting?

— Will the United States increase its military role in Lebanon and, if so, would this be in concert with "allies" including Israel?

— What exactly is the U.S. strategic interest in Lebanon, a strife-ridden nation that is neither a close neighbour like Central America, a major oil producer like Saudi Arabia, nor a "powerful force" for "regional stability" like Israel?

— What steps, if any, will the administration take against outside powers such as the Soviet Union, Syria and Iran that it accuses of at least indirect responsibility for continuing Lebanese strife and attacks on the U.S. Marines?

Is there any point in considering ways to revive the Arab-Israeli peace process, a move the administration has been weighing recently, until the fate of Lebanon has been decided?

Another question, one which the administration almost certainly will not answer explicitly, is what effect the U.S. presidential election process already under way will have on its policy deliberations.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Sunday the administration now faced a stark choice between concerted action with other nations to change the power balance in Lebanon, or continuing its "passive" policy by either leaving the Marines exposed to further danger or withdrawing them.

Dr. Kissinger, an influential foreign policy voice for many Americans and increasingly with the administration as well, said choosing the passive option would mean a further weakening of moderates and a rise of terrorist influence in Lebanon.

He added that the United States must deal in Lebanon with the fundamental problem of Soviet and Syrian-backed radicals.

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Bodies of slain Marines dug out from the rubble at the site of the blast Sunday (A.P. wirephoto)

## Marines continue grim search

By Randall Palmer

BEIRUT (R) — Grim-faced U.S. Marines clung to slim hopes of finding more survivors from the blast which killed scores of their comrades but the labour of delving through the tons of rubble left by Sunday's suicide attack has proved painfully slow.

"There's always hope," Marine spokesman Wayne Jones said as cranes, bulldozers, pneumatic drills and blowtorches were brought to bear on the piles of concrete slabs that once formed part of a headquarters building.

"You can't stop. You just have to keep taking out the rubble piece by piece," Capt. Jones added.

But minutes before he made his statement, rescue workers pulled a corpse from the wreckage and took it away in a green body bag.

They reported no live Marines found in the ruins since Sunday afternoon.

The Marines said they did not know how many servicemen may still be trapped.

After more than a day of rescue work, it looked as if the heavy rescue equipment had hardly made any impression on the crumpled building.

The rescuers have had to work carefully, fearing that those sections of the building still standing might collapse.

## Taking no chances

Following Sunday's attack, in which a suicide commando drove a truck packed with explosives into the doomed building, the Marines have stationed a heavy truck of their own manned by a machinegunner at the main entrance to their compound.

Additional vehicles block other gates and Marine guards carefully check identity cards.

A new sandbagged sentry post flying the American flag fills a gap blown in the wall along the Beirut Airport road by the explosion.

Dozens of sailors from U.S. ships offshore swarmed through the disaster area searching for

papers, clues to the attack and other items lying among the debris.

Monday morning, one carried away a sheaf of personal, handwritten letters which their authors never had a chance to send.

Another spokesman for the Marines, Maj. Robert Jordan, said they have "some ideas" as to who carried out the attack but he would not elaborate.

Lebanese intelligence units also searched for clues.

Lt. Col. Hisham Jaber, a Lebanese army liaison officer with the Marines, said:

"Until now, we don't have any evidence — just suggestions."

U.S. chaplains have been working hard to comfort the survivors of the blast.

One chaplain said he also had to console a young Lebanese woman who had just married a Marine she met only a few months ago.

They had returned from their honeymoon one day earlier than planned — Saturday — and he was blown up at dawn on Sunday.

## Fateh loyalists, rebels trade artillery fire

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Guerrillas loyal to PLO leader Yasser Arafat traded artillery fire with Palestinian dissidents at two refugee camps in north Lebanon Monday, security sources said.

The shelling, which lasted about 15 minutes, was between the Nahr Al-Bared Camp, 15 kilometres north of this port, and the outskirts of Baddawi camp, just outside the city, the sources said.

In a separate incident close to the Syrian border Palestinian loyalists and dissidents exchanged machine-gun fire at dawn Monday.

There was no immediate word on casualties.

## Romania may supply arms to Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said here his country was ready to supply Sudan with helicopters and build factories for production of military spare parts and civilian products.

In a speech Sunday at the start of talks with Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, he said Romania was also willing to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport and energy.

Mr. Ceausescu, here on a three-day visit, called for convening of a summit conference for all developing countries to work out a strategy to deal with common economic problems.

He reiterated his call for an international conference on the Middle East crisis.

## Conservative Turkish party leads in polls

ANKARA (R) — An opinion poll published Monday gave former economy chief Turgut Ozal's Conservative Motherland Party a clear lead over its two rivals for next month's Turkish general elections.

But the poll, in the centrist daily newspaper Milliyet, said 21 per cent of those questioned were still undecided on which way to vote in the Nov. 6 elections, the first since the 1980 military coup.

It also reported that 23.6 per cent of those questioned refused to say how they would vote, a perennial problem for Turkish pollsters.

The poll indicated 27.3 per cent intended to vote for the Motherland Party, 12.7 per cent favoured the mildly leftist Populist Party and 9.7 per cent would vote for the rightist Nationalist Democracy Party. The survey was carried out by Piar, a respected Istanbul market research company.

A company spokesman said it covered 900 people representing a cross section of voters.

## Arab newspapers blame Israel, U.S.

BEIRUT (R) — Several Arab commentators Monday blamed Israeli and U.S. presence in Lebanon for Sunday's bomb attacks in Beirut which killed over 170 American and French troops.

Syria's government newspaper Al-Nasr said the attacks were carried out by the Lebanese national resistance as part of a "confrontation with Israeli occupation, whoever supports it and whoever continues to maintain its presence in Lebanon."

Beirut's conservative newspaper Al-Anwar said the bombings were designed to make the peacekeeping force of U.S., French, Italian and British troops quit Lebanon "so that external forces ... may resume the battle against the Lebanese army."

In Kuwait, the daily Al-Anbaa said the attacks were a reply to U.S. intervention in tactical fighting in Lebanon. It also linked them with "the threatening sta-

tements against Syria made by President Reagan and with political actions hostile to the Lebanese opposition, national movement."

Lebanon's rightist French-language daily, Le Reveil, recalled Syrian President Hafez Al Assad saying he did not exclude the Lebanon conflict becoming tougher because of "the aggressive presence of the United States, its agents and those who collaborate with it."

Another Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Rai Al-Amin, said: "It is Israel's occupation of Lebanon and American troop landings that have created this new generation that chooses to die fearlessly of the U.S. Sixth Fleet."

Kuwait's Al-Anbaa blamed Iranian extremists for bombing the French building in retaliation for the supply of French warplanes to Iraq, Iran's enemy in the three-

year-old Gulf War.

In Bahrain, Akhbar Al-Khaleej newspaper said U.S. Marines had sided with one of the warring factions and taken part in battles on Lebanese territory, adding: "A solution to the Lebanese problem cannot be forged by ignoring the roots of the conflict and resorting to force as alternative to political efforts."

Jordan's daily Al-Rai said: "If anyone is to be blamed for the American and French victims it is Israel. The tyranny which Israel has perpetrated over the past decades can only lead to explosion and destruction."

"The Palestinian cause will pursue all nations, peoples and governments until all move collectively to force Israel to submit to values and principles ... and recognise Palestinian rights," the paper said.

## U.S. policy to be blamed, Kuwaitis say

KUWAIT (R) — Two senior Kuwaiti officials Monday blamed American policy in the Middle East and Washington's support for Israel for Sunday's bomb attacks on U.S. and French servicemen in Beirut.

In a statement published by the daily paper Al-Qabas, national assembly speaker Mohammad Youssef Adasani said: "The United States is now reaping the results of what it sowed in Lebanon when it gave Israel a free hand in an Arab country."

Mr. Adasani said he expected the U.S. to wage a big military operation in Lebanon in reprisal for the attack, which killed more than 160 American and French soldiers, and warned that reacting harshly would have unpredictable consequences.

## World leaders express shock, regret

WASHINGTON (R) — Saudi Arabia, in a statement issued by its embassy in Washington, expressed "profound and deepest regrets" over Sunday's attacks on U.S. and French peacekeeping forces in Lebanon.

"These terrorist actions took the lives of many human beings who came to preserve the peace in Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese government," said the statement, issued Sunday night.

"The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia hopes that the repercussions to this tragedy will not have a negative impact on the movement toward peace expressed in the intention of the Lebanese to hold a national reconciliation dialogue."

In Bonn, West German President Karl Carstens sent messages of condolence to the presidents of the United States and France Monday, expressing his "deepest shock."

"News of the criminal attack on

members of the Multinational Peacekeeping Force in Beirut, in which many American lives were lost, shocked me deeply," Mr. Carstens said in a telegram to the White House and the Elysee Palace.

Mr. Carstens sent his deepest sympathies to Presidents Ronald Reagan and Francois Mitterrand, to the French and American people, and to the families of the victims.

Iran issues denial

The Iranian embassy in Bonn meanwhile issued a statement repeating Tehran's "categorical denial" of charges that it was behind the massacres.

In Portugal too, Monday, deplored the attacks. The Portuguese position was expressed in telegrams of sympathy sent by Foreign Minister Jaime Gama to his American and French colleagues, George Shultz and Claude Chirac, the foreign ministry said.

In the Far East, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday expressed concern that the situation in the Middle East was becoming more complicated as a result of the Sunday bomb attacks.

But Mr. Nakasone told reporters he did not expect President Reagan's visit to Japan, scheduled from Nov. 9 to 12, to be affected.

In Seoul, South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan Monday sent condolence messages to President Reagan and President Francois Mitterrand expressing deep grief at the deaths of 161 U.S. servicemen and 15 French paratroopers in the Beirut bomb attacks.

"It is deplorable that this dastardly act of terrorism was committed against none other than the peace-keeping forces whose entrusted mission is of a defensive nature to supervise peace in Lebanon," Mr. Chun said.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ..... Koran  
17:40 ..... Cartoons  
18:10 ..... Children's Programme  
18:35 ..... The World We Live In  
19:00 ..... Programmes Review  
19:10 ..... Local Programme on Sports  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:35 ..... Local Programme  
22:10 ..... Local Programme from the Jerash Festival  
23:10 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Comedy: Hi De Hi — Episode 4  
21:10 ..... The Secret Army  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Knots Landing

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
08:03 ..... Oriental Foods  
10:18 ..... Morning Show  
11:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... Adventure Stories  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals, Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Science Report  
17:30 ..... Science Reports  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Top Twenty  
19:00 ..... News Bulletin  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show  
21:55 ..... Evening Show  
22:00 ..... News Headlines  
22:05 ..... Evening Show

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* Paintings by Adnan Al Hik, at the Holiday Inn.

\* "Two Brothers," modern art exhibition at the Professional Association Complex.

\* Wood carvings and artificial flowers by Ibrahim Arar, at the Jerusalem Media Hotel.

\* 19th Century Arab scenes, at the Marriott Hotel.

\* Paintings by Gaetano Fabris, at the Alia Art Gallery.

\* Exhibition on the restoration of historical buildings, at the British Council.

\* The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition by the German artist Brigg Plade with 32 drawings about Amman and Jordan at the Regency Palace Hotel, Monday 5:30 p.m., Oct. 30.

### CBS NEWS

\* At the American Centre, at 4:00 and 7:10 p.m.

### FILM

\* "Quatorze Juillet" by Rene Clair, at the French Video Centre.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre ..... 44371  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37099  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 42033  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195  
Husseini Youth City ..... 667181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 664251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Leishbeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

### PRAYER TIMES

04:25 ..... Fajr  
05:47 ..... Sunrise  
11:21 ..... Dhuhr  
14:30 ..... Asr  
16:54 ..... Maghrib  
18:16 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 35250, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

06:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
06:59 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
07:05 ..... Doha (RJ)  
07:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
07:20 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
07:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
07:40 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
07:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
07:55 ..... Tunis (Tunisian Airways)  
08:00 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
08:05 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
08:35 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
08:40 ..... Ankara (Turkish Airways)  
08:45 ..... Moscow (Aeroflot)  
08:50 ..... Cairo (EA)  
09:00 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
09:05 ..... Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)  
09:15 ..... Athens (RJ)  
09:20 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
09:30 ..... Swedish crown  
09:35 ..... Kuwait (MEA)  
09:40 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
09:45 ..... London, Belgrade (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
09:55 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
10:00 ..... Athens (OA)

### DEPARTURES

06:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
06:30 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
06:40 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Athens (RJ)  
07:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
07:15 ..... Damascus, Athens, Geneva, Zurich (SA)  
07:20 ..... Vienna (Tunisian Airways)  
07:25 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
07:30 ..... Athens (RJ)  
07:35 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
07:40 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
07:45 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
07:50 ..... Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)  
07:55 ..... Ankara (Turkish Airways)  
08:00 ..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)  
08:05 ..... Moscow (Aeroflot)  
08:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:15 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
08:20 ..... Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)  
08:25 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
08:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls

Belgian franc ..... 68.5 / 68.9  
Dutch guilder ..... 124.4 / 125.1  
Egyptian pound ..... 33.3 / 33.5  
French franc ..... 45.7 / 46  
Iraqi dinar ..... 385 / 396.7  
Indian lire (for 100) ..... 105.4 / 106  
Japanese yen ..... 46.8 / 47.1  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1264 / 1270  
Lebanese lire ..... 70 / 72  
Omani rial ..... 1055 / 1065  
Qatari riyal ..... 100 / 100.1  
Saudi riyal ..... 105.4 / 106  
Swedish crown ..... 46.8 / 47.1  
Swiss franc ..... 172.3 / 173.3  
Syrian lire ..... 59.3 / 61  
UAE dirham ..... 99.6 / 100.3  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 547.4 / 550.7  
U.S. dollar ..... 365.5 / 367.5  
W. German mark ..... 139.8 / 140.6

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fine, with westerly moderate to fresh winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

### Low/high temperature in deg.C.

## NPK fertiliser technology conference to begin today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The International Fertiliser Industry Association (IFIA) is scheduled to hold a three-day technical seminar in the port of Aqaba Tuesday to discuss NPK fertiliser technology.

The seminar will hear the presentation of a number of working papers to be given by participants from the U.S., Belgium, Finland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, France, Turkey, Great Britain and Pakistan as well as the Jordanian Fertiliser Industry Company (JFIC).

The IFIA is a Paris-based organisation which was set up in 1927 to organise research in the fertiliser industry and to facilitate the exchange of information on an international basis.

The 1983 annual IFIA conference was held in Vienna where Dr. Mahmoud Mardi, the general manager of JFIC, was elected to serve as vice-president of the Middle East region.

The Aqaba seminar is expected also to be attended by representatives from the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, the Arab Potash Company and the Arab Mining Company.

Representatives from the Jordan Valley Farmers Association, the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, the National Planning Council, the Royal Scientific Society, the Ministries of Agriculture, and Industry and Trade and the Universities of Jordan and Yarmouk will also be present.

## Transport union to attend Casablanca discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Union of Overland Transport (AUOT) is to take part in the sessions of the second conference of Arab businessmen and investors due to open in Casablanca, Morocco next Monday.

The four-day conference, organised by the Arab Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, will discuss joint Arab projects and their role in Arab economic integration.

The conference will also discuss techniques for promoting and following up projected joint Arab enterprises and prospects for securing finance for them.

The conference will divide into four working groups, the most prominent of which will be the one tackling engineering industries in the Arab World. It will end up by presenting a study on an integrated project to set up 300 engineering factories to produce in particular lorries and tractors.

The conference also aims to arrange meetings of Arab businessmen to point out obstacles and problems being faced in the investment of Arab capital in joint Arab projects. The meeting will also seek closer coordination between capital and new pan-Arab industrial and agricultural enterprises.

AUOT will be represented at the conference by Secretary-General Abdullah Al Dhmour.

## 'Sea Princess' to arrive

AMMAN (J.T.) — The P & O cruise ship, "Sea Princess", one of a series of luxury cruise ships which is similar to that used in the TV serial known as the "Love Boat", will arrive Tuesday on its first visit to Aqaba.

The trip is to be followed by another visit on Nov. 23, 1983, with plans for an intensive programme for 1984-1985.

The P & O Group is one of the largest ship-owning companies in the world. It has been associated with Aqaba as a regular port of call for general cargo since 1962.

When the Suez Canal was reopened after closure due to the 1967 war, a P & O liner was the first to resume regular shipping service to Aqaba.

In their present plan of intensifying their calls to Aqaba, the P & O cruises will be contributing to the encouragement and development of tourism to Jordan, especially in Petra and Wadi Rum, according to a press release issued by the P & O agents here on Monday.

## Mitterrand visits blast sites

(Continued from page 1)

Wearing a grey suit and black tie, he picked his way across the slabs of concrete and twisted metal towards a weeping man and woman whose family still lay beneath the rubble.

The man later identified himself as Mohamed Hamwe, concierge of the French building, who was buying bread when the suicide bomber struck.

He returned to find his quarters in ruins with his wife and four children, including a three-month-old baby girl, buried underneath.

Mr. Hamwe, who was with his mother-in-law Sunday, told reporters that the French had moved into the eight-storey building only a month ago and that security was lax. He said Mr. Mitterrand had told him everything would be all right.

Mr. Mitterrand conferred with French officers at their ruined base and was told how an explosives-laden truck had crashed through a gate and exploded before guards could take any action.

He was later taken by helicopter to the French aircraft carrier Clemenceau off the coast, where wounded soldiers are being treated.

At the American headquarters, Mr. Mitterrand met the Marines' commander to express his condolences.

A defence ministry spokesman in Paris said civilian rescue experts from Marseilles arrived in Beirut Sunday along with a French army unit with heavy moving equipment and sophisticated listening devices to locate trapped victims.

French sailors and members of the Italian peacekeeping contingent had joined French soldiers and Lebanese civilians in the Beirut rescue operations, he said.

General Paul Kelley, commander of the U.S. Marine Corps, meanwhile left Washington for Beirut as part of a presidential delegation on a similar mission.

**Responsibility claimed**

Responsibility for the twin explosions, which shook Beirut within seconds of each other at dawn Sunday, has been claimed by the previously unknown "Free Islamic Revolutionary Movement."

An anonymous caller to an international news agency said two members of the movement, described as Mujahideen (warriors), died in the operation.

In Paris Sunday night, Lebanese Ambassador Farouk Abillama said militias operating in Lebanon would not have had the means to carry out the huge blasts, which he



National Consultative Council members Monday participate in the ordinary weekly session under the chairmanship of Speaker Suleiman Arar (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

## Prince inaugurates ADC building

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday inaugurated the new Amman Development Corporation (ADC) building and inspected the large commercial complex and parking lots which adjoin the building in Prince Mohammad Street.

Prince Hassan met Amman Municipality Council members

and ADC board of directors and heard a briefing on their future projects.

Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh summed up progress on the establishment of the King Abdullah Park, which includes a marketing centre, a public park and an open theatre.

Prince Hassan called for more attention to be paid to public

parks and children's clubs and gardens. The Prince called on the Amman Municipality push towards the creation of a "green Amman" over the coming year.

He also stressed the significance of coordination between the public and private sectors for the achievement of productive commercial projects.

## Hassan calls for educational strategy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday met a team representing participants in the Jordanian community colleges' first conference organised by the Ministry of Education at the Princess Alia College.

Prince Hassan said at the meeting, attended by Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, that a comprehensive perception of community colleges and their role should be outlined so as to facilitate the assessment of educational policies in the light of local and pan-Arab needs.

A long-term educational strategy for the coming two decades should be formulated with special emphasis on the moral and value

aspects of the educational process with which Jordanian students should be provided, Prince Hassan said.

The general concept of education, Prince Hassan said, is for the government to formulate in the first place, but Jordan has witnessed fruitful initiatives by the private sector in the past, which have complemented the real aspirations of the Jordanian community, and has satisfied its needs.

In this concern, we should work to cultivate the multi-talented citizen, particularly in order to satisfy the needs of rural areas, where the teacher can play an important role if given enough time and a lengthy period of tenure, the Prince said.

Ministry of Education Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabiyat said the first conference for community colleges held Saturday and Sunday will be the basis for other more specialised ones, which have been a recommendation by the participants.

He added that Jordan's advanced educational role in the region makes holding similar conferences on a regular basis a fruitful step to advance the community colleges' role.

The meeting decided during an open debate on the recommendations made by the conference to form a committee to follow up the implementation of conference recommendations.

## Badran approves Irbid sewage award

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran has approved the Water Supply Corporation's central tendering committee's decision to award the tender for the sewage treatment station for Irbid to the American firm Sam

Wallace at a cost of JD 6,769,617.

The technical committee, consisting of Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, and representatives from the Water Supply Corporation and the National Planning Council, is continuing the study of bids submitted for the two tenders for Irbid sewage grid and is expected to award this contract within the coming weeks.

A spokesman for the ministry said that the government is taking charge of studying, financing and implementing major sewage projects throughout Jordan due to the fact that these projects are large in terms of their size and cost on the one hand and because of the technical inability of municipalities to carry out such projects themselves.

## Ayyoub: Domestic wheat support policy to continue

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub expressed the government's concern Monday to support Jordanian farmers and encourage the growing of wheat in the country.

The government undertakes annually to buy local wheat from farmers at the satisfactory price of about JD 100 - 120 per tonne which exceeds that of the world market.

In his reply to a question by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, on the reasons for re-introducing bread made from local-wheat in the market and the nutritional aspect of such a decision, Mr. Ayyoub said the ministry's policy had resulted in the increases in the

amount of local wheat bought from farmers which now stood at 34,000 tonnes for the current 1983 season. From a nutritional angle, Jordanian wheat is among the best in the world, Mr. Ayyoub pointed out.

The ministry has decided to produce a new high quality local-wheat loaf for wide-scale consumption by the public in accordance with the requirements of hygiene and with a high nutritional requirements, Mr. Ayyoub said.

The Ministry of Supply's electric bakery has started introducing bread made from local-wheat into the market as of Oct. 5.

## NCC requests briefing on regional political situation

By Affiah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) at its ordinary session Monday called upon its speaker Suleiman Arar to arrange a special meeting with Prime Minister Mudar Badran to issue the NCC with a political statement regarding the current situation in the Arab region in general and particularly in the arenas of Lebanon and Iraq.

Regarding various bills submitted from the government to the NCC, a draft law on lower magistrates courts was referred to the NCC Legal Committee during the meeting.

The NCC members listened to the government's clarification on a question submitted by NCC member Fares Sarairah regarding a delay in the construction of the sewerage project for Zarqa and Ruseifah.

A spokesman for the Water Supply Corporation replied that the project had not been halted but that it was delayed because new areas were being added to the scope of the project which required the extension of the original study to cover the areas between a southern Marka and Sukhneh.

The corporation explained that the addition of these areas led to the necessity of reviewing the study to install main pipelines as well as just the addition of pumping stations.

The reply also pointed out that during the first week of November there would be discussions with the consulting firm which planned the project and "by the end of November the study will be over and we will be able to float the tender."

The corporation expects work to start six months after the tender float, the spokesman added.

Mr. Sarairah then thanked the government and the corporation for their concern over the project.

Mr. Sarairah said that the citizens of Ruseifah and Zarqa will be very enthusiastic and glad to hear the news on the starting date for work. "They would hope that the necessary steps will be taken as soon as possible for water is as essential as oxygen to all human beings," he said.

### Pepsi pool

NCC member Taher Hikmat asked the government to intervene regarding the tackling of the dangers emerging from the phosphate pool, known as the "pepsi pool". This swamp, which is located on the western side of the road between Amman and Zarqa, is located next to a phosphate mines. The swamp was created in 1963 along with the operation of the washing process operated by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company.

ordinary entailing an increase from two to five years.

The Ministry of Interior said that private passports cannot be linked to ordinary ones because they are different in duration, colour and the nature of their use.

The ministry explained that the private passport is usually given to people on official government business and for a duration of a maximum two years.

Mr. Nabi said that his suggestion would mean permanent private passports to be held by high-ranking officers in the Armed Forces and the government. However the government made clear that no change in the current procedure was possible.

During the NCC session, the suggestion by NCC member Ali Khashman regarding the construction of housing for medical staff in Ma'an, was referred to the government.

The NCC Finance and Administrative Committee approved Monday the draft law loan agreement between the Jordanian government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to develop transport, traffic and municipal services for the city of Amman.

The NCC Legal Committee also approved the draft law of the Industrial Estates Corporation which included a slight amendment to some of the articles.

The NCC also approved five articles in the draft water authority law but decided that the rest of the articles would be discussed in the next session.

The reason for the amendment in this law is because water resources in Jordan for the country's needs and ambitious for social and economic development are insufficient.

To that effect, it was necessary to put one comprehensive finance policy for all water development requirements and to study the assessment of water resources and priorities for its use, the government said.

Mr. Badran stressed the importance of one authority being responsible for all water projects because it has been realised that the municipalities and organisations from a technical point of view cannot alone handle this responsibility.

Mr. Badran said that the Water Supply Authority will be given responsibility for the water and sewerage projects "but that irrigation projects will not for the movement be included."

### Private passports

Regarding the suggestion by the NCC member Khaled Abdul Nabi in respect to the duration of the private passports, the government explained its point of view to the NCC.

Mr. Nabi had suggested that the duration of private passports be the same as the duration of the

## Road crash aid meeting to open today

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on first aid and emergency assistance to road crash victims opens Tuesday at the Amman Chamber of Commerce under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The seminar, organised by the Ministry of Health, will be attended by representatives of the Armed Forces, Royal Medical Corps, Civil Defence Department, National Committee of the Jordanian Red Crescent, Jordanian Physicians' Association and the Alia, Royal Jordanian Airline.

Head of the preparatory com-

mission for the seminar, Dr. Anwar Bilbeisi, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the main motive behind holding the seminar is the continued and escalating occurrence of road accidents since 1978, particularly on the Aqaba desert highway.

He pointed out that a commission was formed under the Minister of Health as chairman and with two representatives from the Interior Ministry and the Royal Medical Corps to explore the prospects of setting up a specialised body to deal with first aid and emergencies.

A First Aid and Emergencies

Commission was accordingly set up under the administration of the Civil Defence Department, and some administration members toured related institutions in West Germany and Britain, where they were informed on the functions and organisation of first aid and emergency bodies, Dr. Bilbeisi said.

The current seminar will discuss reports on the expertise of the participating bodies in the field of first aid and emergencies in order to improve their performance and guarantee a satisfactory standard of efficiency in this field, Dr. Bilbeisi concluded.

## Reagan says Marines will stay on

(Continued from page 1)

was under control. The U.S. strategic position in the Eastern Mediterranean and the stability of the entire region would be threatened if the country wound up "under the tyranny of hostile forces."

But the U.S. leader rejected taking a more aggressive military role in Lebanon, saying: "We would then be engaged in the combat... we would be fighting against Arab states and that is not the road to peace."

Earlier Monday White House spokesman Larry Speakes said evidence so far suggested Iranian extremists were responsible for the bombing but did not elaborate.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger were holding

closed meetings with members of Congress, many of whom have demanded a full explanation for Mr. Reagan's policy of keeping troops in Lebanon.

While flags flew at half mast around the United States to mourn the worst U.S. military disaster since the Vietnam war, President Reagan met key advisers again at the White House.

Mr. Reagan decided to take "resolute measures" against the attackers, suspected to be Iranian extremists, when he met his senior advisers Sunday, Mr. Speakes said Sunday.

The president interrupted a golfing week-end in Georgia and rushed back to Washington to deal with the attack, in which most of the casualties were U.S. Marines.

Mr. Speakes said that "we intend to respond to this criminal act when the perpetrators are identified," and an administration official who declined to be identified said Mr. Reagan was determined to punish the attackers.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan had ordered Marine Corps Commandant Paul Kelley to fly to Beirut immediately and undertake a complete review of ways to provide better protection for the Marines.

**Replacements begin**

Replacements for the dead and wounded Marines began to fly to Beirut from Camp Lejeune in North Carolina Sunday night.

Major-General Al Gray, commander of the 2nd Marine Division, based at Camp Lejeune, speaking at a news conference, did not give the exact number of men involved, but a camp spokesman said it would be at least several hundred.

## Video centre stocks the cream of French cinema

By Gamini Akmeemana  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Situated entirely on the ground floor of a building flanking Wadi Saqra Street, the French Regional Video Centre is the sort of building that you would miss if you weren't looking for it. But, though it is less well-known than the French Cultural Centre in Jabal Luweibdeh, it contains a permanent collection of the cream of the French cinema, spanning several decades.

The centre was moved rather abruptly to Amman from Beirut in March 1982, when its security seemed to be in jeopardy. Run by the French government, the centre in Amman is only one of a world-wide network; but it is the only one in the entire Middle East, and from Amman today it serves 13 countries including Jordan.

Its collection of films includes 220 feature films, mostly films regarded to be of high quality, and no less than 500 documentaries. "Each month we send outside four films per country," says Hubert Viennot, the centre's youthful, bespectacled director, who has been in Jordan for three years. "That means we send 134 films per term." Four such terms make

up one year.

The centre's small auditorium can seat 54 people, which is usually crowded when the centre screens one of its classic French films. Past months have seen film retrospectives of such great French film-makers as Jean Renoir and Marcel Carne. This month, it is the turn of Rene Clair. "Many of the old classics are black-and-white," says M. Viennot. "At first, we didn't have so many people here who wanted to see them. But that attitude is changing, so now we have more and more people coming to see black-and-white films."

The centre's collection of 500 documentaries covers a vast array of subjects, ranging from the visual arts to science, history and music. These can be borrowed free of charge by educational and other organisations with similar needs. One drawback is that all film cassettes are ¾ inch or one inch, unsuitable for the VHF and betamax systems widely used in Jordan.

The centre screens films on a 16mm screen. "The problem with lending films is, that by the time you get them back they are in terrible shape," says M. Viennot. He holds up a few examples, recent casualties, as proof. The centre

is staffed by four people, and they make sure that any film is available on demand, clean and ready for use.

Titles like "18th and 13th Cen-

tury Gothic" are likely to tickle only esoteric minds, but the centre can provide you with a rare chance to see "Jules et Jim" or "La Bete Humaine." If you are interested in

a visit the centre but don't know how to find it, there is a booklet with a detailed map of the route available at the French Cultural Centre upon request.



The auditorium of the French Regional Video Centre which seats 54 people (File photo)

# Jordan Times

**Executive Editor:** MOHAMMED AMAD  
**Editor:** GEORGE S. HAWATMEH  
**Senior Editor:** RAMI G. KHOURI  
**Editorial and advertising offices:** Jordan Press Foundation  
 Dujayl Road, P.O. Box 1710, Amman, Jordan  
 Telephone: 66326, 66065, Telex: 11497 ALBAJ  
 Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan  
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## Iran has to budge

THE LATEST Iranian offensive against Iraq in the northern border seems to be deadlocked. In all probability, it will also fail, just like countless others have failed during the past year or two.

But, as we are already aware, Iranian failures to achieve any success against the Iraqi army have not prevented the regime in Tehran from continuing the three-year-old war. Nor are the ayatollahs likely to listen to the voice of reason at any time in the near future.

Just how much more blood will be spilt, and suffering inflicted, before peace is re-established between the two neighbours, we do not know. One thing remains clear though: Iraq and Iran have had enough, and it must be understood that no military solution exists for their problems, although it is more than obvious that Iran carries the full responsibility for continuing the useless war.

For an Iraq-Iran settlement to be reached, the fighting must end with no illegitimate gains for either country. Baghdad has repeatedly said that if Tehran accepts Iraq's territorial integrity and non-interference in Iraqi internal affairs, it is willing to sit and negotiate without any prior conditions. Many of us will remember that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein did offer some months ago to go personally to Tehran and hold direct negotiations with the Iranian leaders. Regrettably, however, Ayatollah Khomeini's attitude has been so negative to Iraq's overtures that no offer of peace, no matter how good, could look good enough for Iran to accept.

Under the circumstances, only one or two options are left to consider. Either Iraq decides and goes ahead with its warning to use the French-supplied Super Etendard bombers against Iranian oil installations, in which case Tehran might find it necessary to compromise. Or else the Arabs mount their pressure on the Syrians to re-open the pipeline pumping Iraqi oil to the Mediterranean, thus forcing the Iranians to reconsider their adamant position on the war.

The options available are indeed limited. But the alternative to using any or all of them is more chaos, more bloodshed, and incalculable risks.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Saddened by all killing

WE ARE shocked and deeply saddened at the loss of life and are grieved at the killing of the French and U.S. troops in Beirut's explosion. Our grief is no less than that which we felt when the Israelis killed our women, old people and children in the hideous massacre of last year. We are as sorry for the troops which were killed in the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict over Palestine as we had always been whenever the enemy committed crimes against our people fighting to regain their rights and homeland in Palestine. The Lebanese issue is an offshoot of the Palestine problem which is the core of the whole Middle East conflict. The loss of the people of Palestine of their land and property has brought about so many sufferings in their land and region. The usurper and the criminal is Israel which should bear the responsibility for the killing of the French and U.S. troops in Lebanon.

Its invasion of Lebanon has led to the massacres and factional fighting which necessitated the presence of the multinational force. We share in the French and American people's sorrow and grief and we call on France, the U.S. and the world at large to help establish the right of all people to their homelands. The curse of Palestine will continue to haunt the governments and peoples of the world until Israel is forced to abide by international principles and values and responds to calls to implement U.N. resolutions that grant the Palestinians their rights in their own lands. Unless the Palestine problem is solved, the region will be exposed to more terror, fighting and killing.

#### Al Dustour: Israel, the root cause

THE QUESTION to be asked now after the explosions in Beirut is who would benefit from killing the French and the U.S. troops? This leads us to the question where does the real problem lie? Once we know the answers to this then we will know for sure who was behind the explosion or who stands to gain from it. All fingers point to Israel as the main responsible element for the whole tragedy plus the destruction in Beirut and indeed the whole of Lebanon. Over the past 34 years, Israel has been committing crimes against the Arab people, destroying their homes and evicting them from their homeland. It is Israel which invaded Lebanon and brought about the factional fighting after paving the way for it by arming the warring groups there. It is because of the fighting, that resulted from Israel's invasion, that the multinational force came to Lebanon and had to die in Sunday's explosions.

Israel might not herself have planned and carried out the attack, but she has surely paved the way for it and prepared a suitable atmosphere of instability, and danger in the area that helped the perpetrators to carry out their devilish act.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Blasts aimed at peace

SUNDAY EXPLOSIONS in Beirut are aimed at forcing the United States to abandon its role in Lebanon and embarrass the Reagan administration before the American public. Just before the explosions, Washington and Damascus exchanged recriminations and threats, with each side determined to destroy the other's role in the region. But it is rather difficult at this early stage to find the true perpetrator of this horrible act. Lebanon has been for long the scene of terror and destruction and all the parties involved in the war are exposed in one way or another to facing danger. The lack of stability and security creates a quagmire that is sucking in all the factions. The explosions are but another link in the Lebanese tragedy and the long sufferings of the Lebanese people.

The explosions could have been a retaliatory action against the Americans for their intervention in the fighting in the mountains around Beirut and are designed to kill the Americans and the French and at the same time embarrass and weaken the Beirut government of President Gemayel. The explosions are a very dangerous development for the Lebanese people's efforts aimed at convening the reconciliation conference in Switzerland to reach a formula of understanding and peace in Lebanon. Whoever was behind the explosions surely must hate the prospect of peace in Lebanon.

# A string of no's

By Rami G. Khouri

Few incidents in the Middle East in the past several years will shock reasonable people as have the bomb attacks in Beirut Sunday against the American and French soldiers of the multinational force. That some 200 American and French troops have been killed in their sleep will not, in itself, change anything on the ground. The Middle East remains the land of incoherence, death, conflict and massacres. Only the victims and the perpetrators of the various massacres change, it seems, and the fact that well meaning, personally innocent American and French men died in the hundreds in Beirut two days ago will once again grab the conscience of mankind for a few weeks and evoke universal statements of shock, revulsion and sympathy. Surely, most people in the Middle East share those sentiments, and one's thoughts turn quickly to the families of the dead.

What goes through the minds of the mothers, fathers, wives, fiancées, brothers and sisters of the dead? Is there any

word, any gesture, any explanation that can satisfactorily make sense of what happened in Beirut two days ago? Any more than the explosion that killed scores of Americans and Lebanese at the American embassy in Beirut earlier this year? Any more than the massacres of hundreds — or was it thousands? — of Palestinians at the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut last year? No, there are no words that can satisfy the eternal human demand to know why innocent men and women are killed in such attacks.

But we have lived in the Middle East long enough to know that these atrocities, hard as they are to understand, are a part of the ghastly landscape. The area is drenched with the blood of innocent people. The more time passes, the wider becomes the net of foreign countries and foreign nationals dragged into the awful cycle of blood and death. The victims and the killers only increase in numbers, and nationalities. The killing never ends. It is an

urgently constant that we cannot evade, or understand, or prevent. After a while, the scale and horror of the killing — regardless of the victims' nationality or identity — always give way to thoughts about the families of the dead. The mothers, the brothers, the fathers, the sisters, the fiancées and the wives.

The French and American soldiers who died in Beirut came to Lebanon as peacekeepers, and would-be peace-makers. So, one is told, did the Israelis before them, and one has to recall with every death, with every new massacre, that this is a land where the armies of Israel laid siege to the Lebanese capital last summer. This is the land from which Israeli troops withdrew several months ago, to be replaced by troops from the multinational force. This is a land where soldiers don't always wear uniforms, where snipers don't always shoot at specific enemies, where the perpetrators of massacres don't

always know who their victims will be.

The cycle of killing in the Middle East has gone on for so long that one cannot credibly trace it back to its origins. We can only count the dead after every massacre, and remind ourselves that no massacre has ever resolved a human conflict — in Vietnam, or Algeria, or Afghanistan, or Palestine, or Lebanon, or Cambodia, or India or wherever the next massacre will take place.

Is this massacre any different from others simply because the victims were soldiers, foreign soldiers at that? Does the killing lose any of its meaning because it adds just a few hundred more dead to a death list in Lebanon that is already measured in tens of thousands? Is the moral significance of this week's killing measured only by the numbers of the dead? The answers to all these questions is, no, and no, and no again. But what kind of an answer is that when the person asking the question is a mother or father or wife of a dead

American Marine or a French paratrooper?

There are no adequate answers in the face of such killing. There are only more questions, such as the ones we have been asking for decades: Can any soldiers, of whatever nationality, ever hope to resolve the political problems of the Middle East? Is there a military solution to the homelessness of any people? Is there any real security in gunpowder? Again, the answers are a string of no's.

How many more massacres will it take for the people involved in the conflicts of the Middle East to start appreciating the limits of their weaponry, and start addressing the human dimensions of the area's problems? Which nation will mourn next? Which ethnic or religious or political group will be the next to see its sons carried off the Middle Eastern battlefield in plastic bags? Which party involved in the Middle East will be the first to show the real courage that is required to repudiate the weakness of weaponry, and celebrate the power that comes with an expression of one's desire to live in peace with one's erstwhile enemies, to share the blood-soaked land of the Middle East on a basis of equality?

This remains the ultimate goal of all honourable people in the Middle East, and it is the common responsibility of all such people to assure that the terrible events of this week do not cause us to sidetrack from the important debate that was taking place before the bombs went off: Are the foreign troops in Lebanon, or anywhere else in the Middle East, part of an intelligent political programme that has the backing of the majority of people in the area? Is there purpose to the soldiery?

There is only one thing to do when a massacre occurs, and that is to try and understand why it happened and to try and prevent it from happening again in the future. Surely, this is an obligation we have to those who died while on what they understood to be a noble mission of peace?

## S. Africa's recent attacks threaten region's stability

By Rodney Pinder  
 Reuter

HARARE — South Africa's latest raid into Mozambique is likely to increase concern in black southern African countries of fragmentation of their impoverished region.

Government officials in states bordering the white-ruled state often express suspicion that South Africa intends to create a "cordon sanitaire" of instability around its borders to deny safe havens to black nationalist guerrillas and to show its own 20 million blacks that majority rule leads to chaos.

South Africa repeatedly denies it is waging a regional war of destabilisation and blames its neighbours' economic and security problems on the failings of their own governments.

The officials in black southern Africa deny they provide South African guerrilla groups with bases from which to attack the republic but await with grim resignation more raids like that staged on Maputo Tuesday by the region's economic and military giant.

"South Africa will continue to try to demonstrate to its own people that the guerrilla attacks inside its borders stem from outside aggression and not from any unrest within its own population, which is what we perceive," one Mozambican official told Reuters after a raid on Maputo in May.

South Africa says it has repeatedly warned countries in the region, principally Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, of the consequences of harbouring guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC), the main South African guerrilla group, which is pledged to overthrow white rule.

The black countries say they offer black South African refugees sanctuary as a matter of principle but do not allow them to be armed or to use their territory for attacks on South Africa.

Lesotho, whose capital Maseru suffered a devastating South African commando raid on alleged ANC bases last December, and Swaziland have taken tough action against refugees in response to South African pressure.

Many have been ordered to leave, most of them going to Mozambique, and the courts have clamped down on any caught carrying weapons.

Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique are known to have held security talks with South African officials. Like other countries in the region they say they are too weak to withstand South African attacks.

They also say that while they have acted to pacify South Africa, the republic continues to destabilise them.

Mozambique, where South African commandos attacked an "ANC office" Monday, sees itself as the main target for South African anger because of its Marxist ideology and because of what it says is its successful racial integration after Portuguese colonial rule, which ended in 1975.

Mozambican officials followed

in painstaking detail Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year. They said South Africa saw itself as the Israel of Africa and said they feared Pretoria would use the Israeli invasion, intended to "wipe out a Palestinian guerrilla threat," as a model for action against Mozambique.

In June, President Samora Machel told army officer cadets that more South African raids were possible by land, sea or air and that Mozambicans must organise for war.

He said the South Africans might try to step up their aggression from simple raids to outright invasion and then to occupation.

The raids so far were merely experiments to test Mozambique's defensive and combat capacity, to analyse "our courage and our determination," he said.

A prominent Mozambican political-military analyst, who could not be identified, told Reuters: "We fear the 'Lebanonisation' of the entire region as South Africa aims to set up a defensive cordon behind which to pursue its apartheid policies at home."

Mozambique is not alone in its fears. Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has accused South Africa of sponsoring rebels in the restive southwestern province of Matabeleland in order to keep Zimbabwe, the industrial heart of black southern Africa, unstable.

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a group of nine black states trying to reduce their economic dependence on the republic, says South Africa backs a rebellion in Mozambique in order to stop its ports and railways from becoming an alternative to South African facilities. Pretoria denies this.

SADCC officials say South African-sponsored guerrillas have caused billions of dollars' worth of damage to roads, railways, bridges, ports and factories in Mozambique and Angola.

The commander of the Zambian army said in July he believed South Africa might be planning a pre-emptive attack on his country. Zambia, he said, faced "a desperate enemy."

The ANC has what are described as administrative officials in Lusaka, Zambia's capital.

The latest Maputo incident, the fourth in a series of South African cross-border attacks, is likely to provoke new appeals from the region for Western powers to exert pressure on South Africa to leave its neighbours alone, political analysts here said, but few expected any positive results.

The heads of state and governments of the SADCC held a summit in Maputo in July and appealed for international help, particularly from the West, to combat what they called an undeclared South African war against them.

"This is a very serious threat," said conference chairman Peter Mmusi of Botswana. "It threatens our very existence. It is a matter of life and death."



## Nicaragua prepares for fuel shortage, more raids

By Bernd Debusmann  
 Reuter

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's leftist government is preparing for hard times and believes the aim of U.S.-backed rebels is to starve the country of fuel and power and wreck its ability to function.

In the past two weeks, guerrillas of the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) struck at the country's three main ports to stop supplies for Nicaragua and disrupt exports.

On Oct. 22, an unidentified aircraft made an unsuccessful attempt to knock out Nicaragua's newly inaugurated geothermal power plant at Momotombo north-east of the capital.

Coming on the heels of FDN threats to sink oil tankers bound for Nicaragua, the raids signalled a new phase in the war against the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

"We are living through the most aggressive stage yet," Sergio Ramirez, a member of the three-man government junta, told Reuters in an interview. "Now the objective is to starve us of fuel and power and wreck the country's ability to function."

In the attack at the port of Corinto a huge blaze consumed millions of gallons of fuel and wrecked important storage tanks.

At Puerto Sandino, frogmen blew up the underwater pipeline of Nicaragua's only oil terminal. The FDN threats to shipping prompted the U.S.-owned Exxon Corporation to stop chartering tankers to the government.

The attacks on Corinto and Puerto Sandino were carried out with unprecedented precision. "This was obviously the work of highly-trained professionals. Not a shot wasted," a European diplomat said.

In the short term, the raids had limited effects. Repair crews fixed the Puerto Sandino pipeline within a few days and the Sandinistas had no problem finding a replacement for Exxon.

The authorities accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which arms and finances the anti-Sandinista insurgents, of direct involvement in the sabotage operations and said they showed that the Reagan administration was determined to remove the

Sandinistas by force of arms.

Government-controlled newspapers have begun drawing parallels between the raids on the ports and power plant and the long, eventually unsuccessful, U.S. campaign to paralyse North Vietnam during the Indochina war.

In a front-page article headlined "Let Us Learn from Vietnam," the FSLN newspaper *Barricada* said the U.S. administration at the time tried to turn Vietnam "back into the stone age" by bombing strategic roads, bridges, ports, factories and power plants.

The message of the historical retrospective was clear: If the North Vietnamese could defy the mighty United States through sacrifice, improvisation and hard work, so could Nicaragua.

Sandinista leaders are convinced that Washington is not really interested in negotiated solutions. "Their final objective is to overthrow us by military and economic means and through political isolation," Mr. Ramirez said.

The U.S. is backing an AFDN force estimated at between 7,000 and 10,000 operating from Honduras. Western intelligence sources say a force of about 2,000 rebels based in Costa Rica has been receiving supplies of U.S. equipment, including light aircraft.

Washington originally said it supported the rebels because their operations were meant to cut arms shipments from Nicaragua to left-wing guerrillas fighting the army in El Salvador.

Later, the U.S. government defined its aim as persuading the Sandinistas to stop encouraging left-wing revolution elsewhere in Central America.

Now, U.S. officials say the administration wants to create a climate in which Nicaragua's neighbours feel "comfortable" with the Sandinistas.

But President Reagan has also said a negotiated settlement of Central America's conflicts would be very difficult as long as the Sandinistas ran Nicaragua.

Last month the Contadora Group, which comprises Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, and foreign ministers of five Central American countries, including Nicaragua, agreed on a set of 21 principles for peace in the region.

Nicaragua has also presented a peace plan of its own to the Reagan administration.

These proposals, coinciding with key points of the Contadora plan, were rejected as "deficient" by the State Department. The U.S. turned down a similar Nicaraguan peace package announced last July.



## Crisis X awaits Reagan

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — From the White House came word recently that inner circle believes Ronald Reagan's foreign policy record may be at least as positive a 1984 campaign topic as his economic record. "It's OK if foreign policy rather than economics dominates the campaign," a White House strategist told The Washington Post, "just as long as we dominate the foreign policy issue."

But, as Jimmy Carter can tell you, events overseas have a way of confounding domestic political calculations. Consider what Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini did to the president who brought off the Camp David accords, the Panama Canal treaty and the SALT-2 arms control agreement and who kept the United States out of even "peacekeeping" deployments of U.S. troops. The long nightmare of Mr. Carter's last year in office should be enough to sober Mr. Reagan's advisers — even without the explosive potential of Central America or Lebanon.

That is because there is always crisis X — the one you can sense but not quite see, and over which you have no control. And even as the White House pols were holding forth on the bright prospects for Ronald Reagan in the field of foreign policy, a prime candidate for the spoiler, crisis X, was shaping up.

Projecting developments in the Iran-Iraq war is guesswork of a deadly serious sort, judging from the way top people at the State Department are talking.

The Iraqis are clearly getting the short end of what has become mostly an economic war of attrition. At best they plan to use the French-supplied Exocet capability as an attention-getting threat: Iran's attention and that of Gulf oil consumers. Iraq wants world pressure to bring about a negotiated end of the war. But unheeded threats have a tendency to materialise. You have to assume the possibility that merely brandishing the capability to shoot up oil tankers in the Gulf will not be enough. In that case the Iraqis may feel the need for a demonstration.

At this point, the threat to the Gulf's oil artery becomes real. It would not take many sinkings to make insurance rates for oil shippers prohibitive, leaving entirely aside what Iran would do in response. But, as Jimmy Carter could also tell Ronald Reagan, you cannot leave aside (and still less can the United States influence) what Ayatollah Khomeini will do.

What he has said he will do if the Iraqis use force to shut off the flow of Iranian oil from the Gulf is block off the Gulf, presumably by artillery fire from Iranian positions at the entrance point, the Strait of Hormuz. That would almost certainly bring American power into play. The United States has pledged to keep the Strait open, by naval escort and air support if need be.

"The Iraq-Iran war is a time bomb waiting to go off," says a top figure in the Reagan administration. And the worst of it, he adds, is that "we haven't found anybody yet who has any influence in Iran." — The Washington Post.

# Once forgotten anopheles mosquitoes make sudden comeback with malaria

By Andrew Williams

OTTAWA — Malaria cases in India in 1961 plummeted to 50,000 from an estimated 100 million 10 years earlier. The story was repeated worldwide with optimism, and scientists were forecasting the end to this common but crippling disease.

Today, the celebrations seem terribly premature. There are an estimated 150 million new malaria cases each year and as many as 800 million people may be suffering from the disease.

What caused the sudden reversal?

The disease is caused by single-celled parasites transmitted to humans by the female anopheles mosquito. The mosquito acquires the parasite after biting an infected person. Attempts to eradicate the disease have focused on trying to break the transmission cycle. Public health officials were confident they could succeed in doing so by reducing the mosquito population through insecticides, such as DDT, or by eliminating the parasite in infected persons through drugs.

DDT was not a miracle cure. Mosquitoes reproduce so quickly — five generations in ten weeks — that they quickly adapted to the pesticide and to other treatments. Today, serious resistance problems affect more than one-third of the malaria programmes around the world.

Antimalarial drugs failed for similar reasons. A new strain of Malaria emerged that was resistant to the two most effective

drugs used to prevent malaria: Chloroquin and salsidar.

The confident assumption of the 1960s that malaria would be soon eliminated was not based only on the use of pesticides and drugs. Millions of dollars were being spent on drainage and oil spraying of the swampy breeding grounds of the mosquito.

Then, just when victory was in sight, many governments relaxed their vigilance, believing that malaria was no longer a serious health problem. Public spending was cut back and international agencies, such as the World Health Organisation (WHO), responded by reducing their financial assistance by half between the mid-1960s and the mid-1970s. As humans slackened their efforts, the mosquitoes redoubled theirs, and malaria made a comeback.

As the renewed spread of the disease gained recognition in the late 1970s, so the financial support of malaria control increased. Health officials are now looking for new weapons in the battle with the mosquito and the malaria parasite.

In Kenya, an area where malaria deaths have increased dramatically, Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is funding a study by the University of Nairobi on the knowledge, attitudes and practices of people in the community towards malaria.

The insights offered by this new area of research will be an important factor in mobilising the population in the fight against the disease.

An educational campaign at the

community level is essential to any eradication strategy. A recent conference on malaria in Tanzania blamed lack of public cooperation for the failure to destroy mosquito breeding grounds.

Two new drugs that offer some hope of eliminating the parasites in malaria victims are Mefloquine and an ancient Chinese remedy called Qinghaosu. But research efforts must go on if these drugs are to be tested and developed quickly.

In addition, the development of a vaccine (which creates an immunity to the disease) is under way. Although scientists report some successes with injections of killed malaria parasites or genetically engineered bacteria, a long-lasting vaccine from a single inoculation is still far away. In both cases, vast sums of money will be needed to complete research.

## Sterile mosquitoes

Back in the 1970s, research at the Amani Malaria Research Institute in Tanzania indicated that certain harmless mosquitoes could be bred whose larvae would eat the larvae of the malaria-carrying anopheles mosquitoes. Such a programme is about to be tried out in Kenya.

Another recently proposed programme would involve releasing millions of irradiated, sterile mosquitoes into high-malaria areas. This would result in a second generation of sterile insects.

But the costs are high since billions of sterile mosquitoes would have to be produced and released over large areas of Africa and Asia.

The cost of such protection from malaria would be \$2 per person per year. In many countries such as India, Pakistan and Ethiopia, this would be more than the per capita health spending for all health services.

A cheaper, older method of controlling mosquitoes is to reduce their breeding grounds. Ditching through marshes to bring mosquito larvae into open water where they can be eaten by fish is a method proposed by WHO. Because it requires only manpower — a resource readily available in the Third World — it is cheap and effective.

But malaria is primarily a disease of the poor who cannot afford mosquito-proof houses and netting. If the disease is to be controlled, land reform, better sanitation, improved housing, nutrition, and economic development must occur.

Ironically, some development projects such as irrigation and road-building have encouraged the breeding of mosquitoes and the spread of malaria. Likewise, the temporary reduction of malaria-carrying mosquitoes in the swampy areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America opened them up to settlement and farming. With the reemergence of the mosquito, settlers in these areas are once again exposed to the disease.

While public health authorities now talk of "controlling" malaria, rather than "eradicating" it, it will take a major commitment of money, time and willpower to regain the ground lost to the disease in the last 20 years. — IDRC.

# Handicapped enjoy their time too

By Sylvia Starbird

SAN DIEGO, California — For disabled people, getting around at home can be difficult, but a trip to a strange city may seem overwhelming.

San Diego, California, like many other American cities, has been developing and improving its services to the disabled for years and offers a wide range of recreational pursuits.

Among the most exciting adventures in San Diego, a seaport on the Pacific Ocean, are sport fishing, whale watching and cruises. A 95-foot (29-metre) sport fishing vessel was built with extra wide passageways and accessible staterooms and rest rooms to encourage the disabled to try an ocean trip. Says Richard Allee of Pacific Adventures (boat) Charter Service, "We want to hear from and work with the disabled community."

Disabled people who can pass a 50-metre swimming test can enjoy adapted sailing, kayaking, rowing and waterskiing at the city's Mission Bay Aquatic Centre where

trained instructors are available. San Diego County is home to the Amputee Golf Association, which can provide visitors with information on courses, lessons and tournaments. And a variety of activities including archery, football and social outings is sponsored by the San Diego Parks and Recreation Department's disabled services programme.

San Diego also has a campground especially outfitted for families with handicapped children or groups of handicapped people on outings. At first glance, the Yerba Santa camp looks no different from any other. However, the U.S. National Forest Service camp facility features paved ramps among the trees, barbecues that a wheelchair can roll up to, fully accessible rest rooms, and even an outlet that can recharge an electric wheelchair.

Two of San Diego's most famous attractions are among the most accessible parks in the world. Sea World, a 40-hectare marine life park, was designed for exceptional wheelchair access. The

park features the world's largest live shark exhibit, six major shows, 15 exhibits, petting pools with whales, dolphins, and sea lions and a children's recreation area.

The petting pools, rest rooms and snack facilities are all accessible, and if the slope leading to the trained killer whale show is too steep for some, park personnel are ready to assist.

The San Diego Wild Animal Park is also convenient for the disabled. The park is a 730-hectare wildlife preserve where more than 3,000 animals live in natural environments much like their native habitats. The best way to see the

animals is from the Wgasa Bush-line monorail which is wheelchair accessible.

San Diego Transit buses provide transportation to most of San Diego's attractions, and wheelchair lifts are provided on 65 buses which travel 18 routes.

State laws enacted in 1970 require that buildings which serve the public have full wheelchair access and several handicapped parking spaces. Because of these laws, most new or recently remodelled hotels and restaurants can accommodate disabled visitors easily. Many also feature conveniences for blind and deaf persons.



Handicapped visitor to San Diego Sea World in California finds the dolphin petting pool within easy reach of a wheelchair (USIA photo).



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## SPORTS

## Brilliant duo give China early lead in world gymnastics

BUDAPEST (R) — Superb gymnastics from Chinese duo Tong Fei and Li Ning gave their team a psychologically important lead over champions the Soviet Union after the first session of the men's compulsory team exercises on the opening day of the World Championships here on Monday.

After the first 11 of the 28 countries entered for the men's competition had competed, China headed the field with 295.20 points, followed by the Soviet Union with 294.40 with North Korea well behind on 283.65.

Last year's silver medalists Japan were due to compete in Monday night's second session.

The Chinese team drew gasps of astonishment from the crowd, in particular during the spectacular floor exercises and on the grueling pommel horse.

Contrary to expectations it was 22-year-old Tong who emerged as the primary threat to the Soviet Union's individual hopes rather than his more highly-rated partner Li.

Tong attacked the six set competitions with an aggression and panache which had the audience alternately roaring their approval and standing to applaud.

His consistency is reflected in the score sheet which shows that his lowest score was 9.85 while he recorded a maximum 10 points on

the parallel bars with an exhibition of elegance which belied the awesome strength and agility required.

Li, World Cup champion in Zagreb last year, was only 11.10 points behind. But for all his consistency he was overshadowed by the brilliance of his compatriot.

The 16-year-Soviet prodigy Dmitri Belozerev lies in third position with 59.10 points, including 10 points on the punishing pommel horse.

It is early days yet but already the Soviet Union's Yuri Korolev looks hard pressed to retain his world title.

Korolev, 21, the youngest man to win a World Championship, was in 12th position with 58 points behind all the other Soviet and Chinese gymnasts.

## Dixon, Waitz run away with New York Marathon victories

NEW YORK (R) — New Zealander Rod Dixon made good his prediction that he would win the New York City Marathon on Sunday, despite having run in only one previous marathon.

But his bid to set a world best time for the 42.195-km distance came to naught.

Dixon, 33, took over the lead from Britain's Geoff Smith with just under 10 km to go and went on to become the first non-American to win the race through the city's five boroughs.

His time of two hours eight minutes 59 seconds was the 11th latest in marathon history but was 46 seconds outside the world best time set here by Cuban-born American Alberto Salazar two years ago.

Grete Waitz of Norway made it a foreign sweep when she ran away with the women's title for the fifth time in six years. The 31-year-old Waitz completed the course in 2:27:00, almost five minutes outside American Joan Benoit's world best time.

Laura Fogli of Italy was second and 38-year-old Priscilla Welch of Britain third.

For the past decade, Dixon,

who now lives in Reading, Pennsylvania, has been one of the world's top middle-distance runners.

He won the first marathon in which he had competed in Auckland, New Zealand, in May last year and on Sunday he gave further proof of his ability at this distance.

Pacing himself brilliantly, the New Zealander remained behind the cluster of leaders until the field of about 17,000 crossed the Queensboro Bridge to enter Manhattan for the first time after 27 kilometers.

At that point he moved into third place behind a fading Gidamis Shahanga of Tanzania, who had set a blistering pace since taking the lead after 14 km, and Smith.

But after Shahanga fell out of contention, it appeared that Dixon would be hard pressed to overtake Smith. The 29-year-old Briton led the New Zealander by 110 metres after 32 km as the leaders entered the South Bronx.

At this juncture Dixon grabbed his right hamstring, which had troubled him during the early part of the race.

Despite the problem, Dixon continued to whittle away at Smith's lead. Trailing by 31 seconds after 34 km, Dixon narrowed the gap to 15 seconds as he and Smith left Manhattan's Harlem and raced down Fifth Avenue. Smith surged briefly, widening his lead over Dixon to 24 seconds as they entered Central Park for the final five kms.

The twisting, undulating Park Roadway is the most difficult stretch of the race but Dixon found it to his liking, drawing to within 11 seconds of Smith with just under two kms to go.

Then, with the finishing line in sight, Dixon surged past the British runner and went on to open a gap of about 40 metres between himself and the faltering Smith.

American Ron Tabb, runner-up in the Boston Marathon, was third in 2:11:46, followed by compatriot John Tuttle and then Shahanga.

Dixon said: "Winning New York was something special — the second greatest highlight of my career next to winning a bronze medal for the 1,500 metres at the 1972 Olympics."

## Jordan to take part in Arab Equestrian Championships

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Jordanian Equestrian Federation has agreed in principle to take part in the Arab Equestrian and Polo Championships scheduled to be held in Iraq next year, according to the federation's secretary Mohammad Al Samman.

He said that seven Arab countries are expected to take part in the championships. These are Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

According to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Sunday a polo team from West Germany and Britain's Windsor Polo Club will be arriving in Amman shortly to play the national team.

## Minister praises footballers

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar met here with the Jordanian national soccer team to discuss subjects connected with future soccer games. He wished the team which was beaten by the Kuwait national team in Amman last Friday better luck in the coming matches. "Your dedication and great efforts have displayed your loyalty to your country, and importantly you exhibited a better standard of performance than ever before," the minister said at the meeting.

He also said that arrangements have been made for the national team to play friendly matches in Japan, Romania, Italy, Iraq and Kuwait, but, he said, that further training and practice should be carried out to achieve the aspired objectives.

## No real successes for Jordan in Tae Kwon Do Championships

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's national Tae Kwon Do team taking part in the sixth world championships in Copenhagen has failed to score real success so far, according to Al Ra'i newspaper quoting its correspondent in the Danish capital.

He said that no Jordanian participants scored points except for Nayel Salem and Ahmad Hussein both of whom dropped out later after subsequent failures.

In the featherweight division Samer Kamal was beaten by a Colombian competitor and in the middleweight competition Abdul Samad Al Qur'an was beaten by a Turkish contestant.

The Jordanian team manager Mr. Majed Mansour held talks with the president of the International Tae Kwon Do Federation with whom he discussed the possibility of establishing an Arab federation for this martial art in Jordan, and extended to him an invitation to visit Jordan and meet with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the President of the Jordanian Tae Kwon Do Federation.

The Jordanian team also reached agreement in principle with the Egyptian delegation to hold a competition between Jordanian and Egyptian teams in Amman next year.

## England performs poorly at women's world squash

PERTH, Australia (R) — England's Sue Cogswell, the fifth seed, suffered one of the worst defeats of her career here Monday when she was bundled out of the second round of the Women's Squash World Championship by Scotland's Heather Wallace.

Wallace played consistent squash in the warm conditions while Cogswell contributed to her own downfall with a number of unforced errors.

Wallace raced to a 9-0, 9-5 lead and led 7-1 in the third set before Cogswell got into her game. But by then it was too late, and the English player conceded that defeat.

Smith was far too strong for Australia's Susan Carter on Monday and won 9-3, 9-4, 9-5. Top seed Vicki Cardwell showed no mercy against fellow Australian Barbara Oldfield, winning 9-2, 9-0, 9-4.

## Teltscher wins Japanese Open

TOKYO (R) — American Eliot Teltscher won his first Grand Prix title in over two years when he beat Andres Gomez of Ecuador 7-5, 3-6, 6-1 in the final of the Japanese Open Tennis Tournament here on Monday.

Teltscher, ranked 16th in the world and fighting for a place in the 12-man Grand Prix Masters Championship in January, had to battle for over 2½ hours to win the \$20,000 first prize and avenge his defeat by Gomez in the final of the Italian Open earlier this year.

The women's title went to Japan's Etsuko Inoue, who beat American Shelly Solomon

## Mikkola favourite for Ivory Coast Rally, world title

ABIDJAN (R) — Finland's Hannu Mikkola is favourite to beat a depleted field and clinch the World Motor Rally Drivers' Championship in this week's Ivory Coast Rally, the most gruelling event on the circuit.

Some 60 cars will start the 15th Ivory Coast Rally on Tuesday but fewer than 10 are expected to finish the four-stage, 4,778-kilometre endurance test through tropical forest on some of the world's roughest tracks.

In the absence of Renault and Lancia, the race should be reduced to a duel between Audi and Toyota with Mikkola, driving an Audi, knowing second place will be enough to clinch the 1983 world title before the final championship round in Britain.

Organisers were surprised and disappointed by Lancia's withdrawal since Markku Alen of Finland was in a strong position to challenge Mikkola for the title following his victory in a Lancia in the San Remo Rally earlier this month.

The Ivory Coast Rally is not part of the Manufacturers' Championship, which Lancia has already won, possibly explaining its decision to pull out, organisers said.

Lancia's absence also deprives the Ivory Coast Rally of last year's winner, defending world champion Walter Rohrl of West Germany.

Mikkola, who won here in a Mercedes four years ago but was forced to retire on his two subsequent appearances, leads the drivers' championship after 11 rounds with 115 points, ahead of Rohrl (110) and Alen (101).

In the absence of Rohrl and Alen, the main challenge to Mikkola will come from Toyota's experienced Swedish drivers Bjorn Waldegard and Per Eklund.

The rally starts Tuesday night, leaving behind the motorways and sky-scrapers of Abidjan for the first night stage to Yamoussoukro, the Ivory Coast's new capital city. It ends in Abidjan on Sunday.

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## Rest day no respite for Indian cricketers

KANPUR, India (R) — The Indian cricketers enjoyed a brief rest Monday before they again face the renowned West Indian pace attack on Tuesday, trailing by 174 runs with only five second innings wickets standing and two days' play left.

Unless weather intervenes, the one-day World Cup Champions face a humiliating innings defeat when they resume at 73 for five, still 174 runs adrift of the West Indies' first innings total of 454.

The main talking point of the first three days has been the contrasting fortunes of West Indian last bowler Malcolm Marshall and India's World Cup hero Mohinder Amarnath.

Marshall, who made a sparkling 92 with the bat, has wreaked havoc on the Indian batting line-

up. He took four wickets for 19 in 15 overs in the first innings and snapped up three for 23 off eight overs.

With the little maestro Sunil Gavaskar contributing the meagre total of seven runs in two innings, India can thank Roger Binny, Madan Lal and Dilip Vengsarkar for saving them from even greater humiliation.

Binny and Madan Lal, who made 39 and 63 not out respectively, lifted India from 90 for eight to 207 in their first innings while Vengsarkar will resume on 41 on Tuesday.

Barring heroics from Vengsarkar, Marshall, who dismissed Gavaskar on both occasions, seems certain to be named man of the match.

At 25, he is at the peak of his powers and has totally eclipsed the universally-feared Michael Holding.

Another Frenchman, Alain Prost, who left Renault after publicly blaming the reliability of the

car's turbo-charged engine for his failure to win the World Drivers' Championship, Monday formally signed for the British McLaren team, joining Austria's Nikki Lauda.

U.S. driver Eddie Cheever, who has left the Renault team, has not yet found himself a berth for next season although motor racing sources said he was likely to be driving for Alfa Romeo.

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## Warwick signs for Renault team

PARIS (R) — France's Renault Formula One Grand Prix team said Monday that Briton Derek Warwick will join Frenchman Patrick Tambay for next season's campaign as a general reshuffle of drivers took place in several leading teams.

Another Frenchman, Alain Prost, who left Renault after publicly blaming the reliability of the

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## WORLD

## Belgians protest heavily against nuclear missiles

**BRUSSELS (R)** — Organisers of a mass anti-nuclear rally in Brussels say the huge turnout should force the Belgian government to reconsider its support for deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

Pierre Galant, spokesman for the protest organisers, estimated the crowd at 400,000 and said the government should agree to let parliament decide the issue.

Karel Blankaert, parliamentary leader of the Flemish Social Christian Party to which Prime Minister Wilfried Martens belongs, told reporters NATO should postpone its deployment of the missiles, now planned to start in December, and carry on with superpower nuclear arms control talks in Geneva.

Mr. Blankaert recalled that Mr. Martens had said his government, in making a final decision on deployment, would evaluate the position in the event of the Geneva talks failing.

In Madrid, up to 150,000 singing, chanting anti-nuclear protesters marched through the city Sunday calling for Spain's withdrawal from NATO and the removal of U.S. bases, police said.

On Saturday, there were huge anti-nuclear demonstrations in London, Rome and several West German cities.

The ruling Socialist Party did not support the march, fearing it would be used by left-wing opposition parties to criticise its defence policy.

In Paris, about 10,000 people formed a human link between the U.S. and Soviet embassies in central and west Paris, eyewitnesses said.

Belgian police estimated the size of the crowd in Brussels at around 120,000. Rally organisers

said they were happy at the extent of participation in the protest by Catholic trade union and political party members.

They said the position of the Social Christian parties would be crucial in any revision of the government's attitude, since their liberal coalition partners are hard-line supporters of the 1979 NATO missile deployment plan.

In Bonn, West German President Karl Carstens said in a television interview Sunday night he understood the fears of anti-nuclear demonstrators but added the best guarantee for peace was a balance in nuclear weapons.

"When one looks at the matter rationally one can see that an imbalance has arisen through the Soviet deployment of several SS-20 rockets," he said.

### Soviets monitor events

**MOSCOW (R)** — Soviet newspapers gave wide coverage Monday to weekend demonstrations in the West against the siting of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Estimates of the crowd turnout were generally higher than those given by the western media.

Correspondents for the official daily Pravda reported from Brussels, Bonn, Athens, Montreal and Washington on the demonstrations and referred to opposition to American missiles or general calls for world peace with no specific mention of Soviet weapons.

## Sri Lankan Tamil M.P.s lose seats after boycott

**COLOMBO (R)** — Tamil M.P.s of Sri Lanka's main minority party lost their seats at the weekend after boycotting parliament for three months because they refused to renounce separatism.

Parliament officials told Reuters 14 of the party's 16 M.P.s had automatically forfeited their seats by absenting themselves for three months.

They belong to the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), previously the largest opposition party in the 168-seat legislature, which is spearheading a drive for a separate Tamil state.

The two other front members, who had been on leave until Sept. 27, would also lose their seats if they continued their boycott, the officials said.

Among those affected were party President Murugesu Sivasingham and General Secretary Appapillai Amirthalingam, the most vociferous advocates of separatism. Mr. Amirthalingam also lost his position as leader of the parliamentary opposition.

The TULF M.P.s refused to attend Parliament after the government steered through a constitutional amendment banning separatism and requiring M.P.s to swear allegiance to a unitary state.

The amendment was introduced after ethnic violence between Tamils and the majority Sinhalese swept the island in July, leaving nearly 400 people, mainly Tamils, dead.

The riots were sparked by the killing of 13 Sinhalese soldiers in an ambush by Tamil separatist guerrillas. The TULF has denied any connection with the guerrillas but the government has alleged it has evidence that such links exist.

President Junius Jayewardene has said he will not hold talks with the party until it abandons separatism. The Tamil party has refused to do so but has said it is willing to consider other options.

When a parliamentary seat falls vacant the party holding it can nominate a successor. If it does not do so within a month a by-election must be held.

TULF spokesmen have said the party will not nominate successors. Political observers said it was likely instead to back independent candidates in the by-elections.

## Caribbean states censure Grenada's military rulers

**PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (R)** — English-speaking Caribbean nations have censured Grenada's new military rulers by excluding them from regional trade and integration agreements but remained divided on the question of military intervention.

Leaders of 12 Caribbean governments announced their decision Sunday after an emergency weekend meeting called to discuss sanctions over Grenada following last week's military coup.

Trinidad Prime Minister Geo-

rge Chambers, who chaired the meeting, said that Grenada would be excluded from the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) until further notice pending restoration of normal conditions there.

The issue of Grenada's suspension now goes to the attorney general of Caricom countries to advise on how it will be put into effect.

Under the agreed sanctions, normal trade will be suspended and travel links will be cut sub-

## New Aquino inquiry panel starts discussion

**MANILA (R)** — The five members of a new board of inquiry into the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino met Monday for their first discussions, a board member said.

Dante Santos, president of the Philippines Chamber of Commerce and industry and representing the business sector on the board, told Reuters, it hoped to begin work in the first or second week of next month.

Asked about opposition accusations that the board was powerless, lacked police powers and the ability to protect witnesses, he said these were among the issues at Monday's closed session.

"We will start work as soon as possible. We have had our instructions. Now we are deciding who to appoint to help us," he said.

Police have identified Sen. Aquino's killer as a criminal named Rolando Galman. The armed forces said they had evidence he was a communist guerrilla.

His mother Saturnina and sister Marilyn were detained shortly after the killing. The Supreme Court Monday ordered that they be presented in court after lawyers filed a habeas corpus writ, the official Philippines News Agency (PNA) said.

## Delhi decides to re-open talks with militant Sikhs

**NEW DELHI (R)** — The Indian government has decided to reopen negotiations with militant Sikh leaders on their demands for autonomy for the North Indian border state of Punjab, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Monday.

The news agency quoted official sources as saying the Indian Home (Interior) Minister P.C. Sethi will write to Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, inviting him for the talks.

The sources said the government would not ask the Dal to suspend its agitation as a precondition for the talks.

Mr. Longowal said in a statement Monday the Indian government must respect the country's constitution and concede his party's demands. He said Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had "scant respect" for the sentiments of the Sikhs.

Talks between Mrs. Gandhi's government and the Akali Dal broke down last February. Mrs. Gandhi's own Congress (I)

Party government in Punjab was dismissed and the state placed under direct central rule early this month after Sikh extremists killed six Hindu bus passengers.

More than 200 people, including 20 policemen, have died since the Akali Dal launched a campaign 14 months ago to demand greater political and religious autonomy for the prosperous wheat-growing state bordering Pakistan. It is home to most of India's 12 million Sikhs.

The Sikh extremists want Punjab's borders extended, a greater share of river waters running through the state and radio broadcasts of their faith.

More than 100 suspected extremists have been arrested so far in raids by police and paramilitary troops on villages in nine of Punjab's 12 districts.

The raids, which continued for the sixth day Monday have also turned up large numbers of arms, mostly unlicensed.

PTI said Sikh extremists looted a bank and a petrol dealer at two places in the state Monday and wounded a bank employee.

## India plans to establish permanent Antarctic unit

**NEW DELHI (R)** — India will establish a permanent station in the Antarctic, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported Monday.

It quoted Dr. Harsh Gupta, leader of an 82-member expedition that will set out in December to establish the station, as saying a group of scientists would man the station until the arrival of the next Indian team towards the end of next year.

The expedition, India's third to Antarctica, will stay for three months and is expected to carry out experiments in geophysics, oceanography and microbiology.

It will also install a satellite communications system to link the new station with India.

India became a consultative member of the Antarctic treaty last month. It sent its first expedition to the continent in 1982.



Maurice Bishop

stentially. Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three of his cabinet ministers and 13 other people were killed in the military takeover.

Radio Free Grenada Sunday said the round-the-clock curfew would be lifted Monday and urged people to go to work Monday morning. Schools would remain closed, however, and a nighttime curfew would come into force for the rest of the week.

The radio also repeated accusations that the United States and Britain were preparing to attack Grenada from naval vessels now sailing into the area and reaffirmed the ruling authorities' determination to defend national sovereignty.

## Burma's rebels allegedly hold French couple

**BANGKOK (R)** — Karen secessionist rebels have said they kidnapped a French couple in eastern Burma on Tuesday, the Bangkok Post reported Monday.

The paper quoted a Karen spokesman as saying a French technician and his wife were seized during a rebel raid against a cement factory site at Mying Galey 160 kilometres east of Rangoon. Thai military sources said the kidnapping appeared to coincide with a Burmese army sweep against Karen strongholds in eastern Burma, opposite the northern Thai district town of Mae Sot.

The Karen, who number more than a million Buddhists and 300,000 Christians — 11 per cent of the Burmese population — are one of several ethnic groups fighting for autonomy against the government of Gen. Ne Win.

## Singapore concedes to UNHCR

**SINGAPORE (R)** — Singapore will permit the sole refugee camp here for Vietnamese boat people to operate for another three years, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced Monday.

"This is the best U.N. day present we can have, as it gives us some sense of certainty after two years of shaky existence," UNHCR representative Shahi Tharoor said.

He said the refugee camp, leased from the Singapore government five years ago, was to have been wound up at the end of 1981 to make way for industrial development.

## Seoul urges unity, says North is still warlike

**SEOUL (R)** — President Chun Doo Hwan Monday appealed to South Koreans to work for greater national harmony to help their country become powerful enough to retaliate against North Korean provocations.

Addressing parliament in a speech read out by his Prime Minister Chin Lee-Chong, Mr. Chun repeated an earlier accusation that 30 years after the end of the Korean war the communist North was still bent on taking the South by force.

"In order to survive the present stern realities of the international society and to ensure our national survival and wellbeing, as well as peace and prosperity, all the people should develop national harmony and stability," Mr. Chun said.

In his speech he indirectly referred to the deaths of 17 South Koreans, including four key government ministers, killed in a bomb blast in Rangoon earlier this month while accompanying Mr. Chun on a visit to Burma.

The South Korean president, called a "traitor" and "military

fascist" by the North, pinned the blame for the bombing squarely on the Northerners he said had tried to assassinate him prior to invading the South.

Mr. Chun said earlier the Rangoon incident had exhausted South Korea's patience in the face of numerous North Korean actions and that a new major provocation by the north would be met with strong military retaliation.

Pyeongyang has also ignored a repeated southern call for a dialogue to ease tension on the divided Korean Peninsula and bring about ultimate reunification of the Koreans, separated in 1945.

**Financial scandal probe** **SEOUL (R)** — The head of a leading South Korean bank and 28 other people were formally charged Monday in connection with a multi-million-dollar financial scandal.

The president of the Choheung Bank, Lee Hun-Seung, was arrested on Oct. 15 on charges of accepting bribes worth about \$250,000.

## China deletes Mao from list of essential reading

**PEKING (R)** — China's Communist Party daily Monday issued a list of essential reading for all party members, and there was no mention of the works of late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

"Organise party members to start studying these documents, and get on with it," the central working committee for party rectification said in a decree published in the People's Daily.

The party recently said it would purge ultra-leftists and corrupt officials among its 40 million members.

The move was seen by diplomats as the next step in consolidating the position of the current leadership around Deng Xiaoping.

The disappearance of Mao's writings is a striking change from the heady days of the cultural revolution from 1966 when millions of fanatic red guards screamed slogans from the little red book, a collection of Mao's thoughts.

Eight documents listed Monday as required reading include reports of central party meetings since Mr. Deng took control, speeches by Mr. Deng and party leader Hu Yaobang, and the party and national constitutions.

## China insists on running Hong Kong from 1997, says control will be mild

**MUSCAT (R)** — Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here Monday he would follow a special administrative policy towards Hong Kong when it returns to the British crown colony in 1997.

Mr. Wu, who arrived in Muscat on Thursday for talks with Omani officials, told a news conference Sunday night China could never accept any argument on its sovereignty over Hong Kong, but he said Peking did not contemplate any change in the prevailing economic system.

"We will follow a special administrative policy in Hong Kong after regaining sovereignty in 1997. Hong Kong will remain as it is now — a centre for international trade," he said.

Replying to questions, he also said "British property will not be affected after the restoration of Chinese sovereignty. We will leave administrative rights for its citizens and the currency will not be changed."

## Bangladesh to exert pressure on family planning operatives

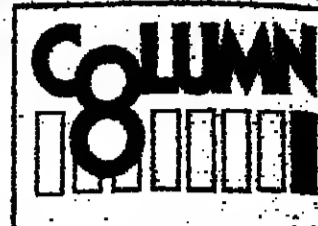
**DHAKA (R)** — Bangladesh will offer a national award and cash prizes as incentives for doctors, field workers and non-government organisations involved in family planning programmes, the military government said.

Government officials said a national population committee will review the performance of those involved in family planning programmes who will be expected to reach a target level in respect of

contraceptive distribution. Those who fail to reach the target risk losing their jobs, the officials said.

The committee will nominate candidates for the awards which the government hopes will give new vitality to its campaign to check a population boom.

Under the government drive, women working in government offices will not be entitled to maternity leave and related benefits for a third child.



## Soviets spot 'extinct' Asian grey whales

**MOSCOW (R)** — Researchers on the Soviet Far Eastern island of Sakhalin have spotted Asian grey whales, thought to have been extinct since the turn of the century. TASS news agency reported Monday. About 20 of the mammals were spotted in Piltun Bay on Sakhalin by expedition members from the Soviet Pacific research institute of fisheries and oceanography, TASS said. The Asian grey whale and its American cousin were almost wiped out in the last century by unrestricted hunting, but although conservation measures saved the American species they were thought to have been too late to save the Asian whale. TASS said. A Soviet research expedition is now planned in the spring to the nearby Shantar Islands, once a traditional summer habitat of the whales.

## Chinese beer can prevent cancer

**PEKING (R)** — Beer drinkers have thought up many ingenious excuses for tipping, but a Chinese brewery has come up with the ultimate justification — a claim that its beer can prevent cancer. Arctic Ocean and White Snow beers, produced in the eastern city of Jinan, are "nutritious, stop thirst, good for the digestive system, can increase blood circulation and prevent cancer," says an advertisement in Monday's China Daily. And it adds the exhortation: "Drink Arctic Ocean and White Snow beer to make you happy and well for the rest of your life."

## Study urges cut in energy waste

**UNITED NATIONS (R)** — Americans throw away more aluminium in the form of beverage cans than all the aluminium produced in Africa in 1981 and each lost can was the equivalent of half a can of petrol, a report says. "To throw away materials is to throw away energy," William Chandler commented in the document, prepared for the Worldwatch Institute, a group whose research is used by the United Nations and governmental agencies. Mr. Chandler said recycling was a way for developing countries to produce badly needed materials. "Factories processing recycled paper, aluminium and iron and steel typically cost only half as much to build as those using virgin materials," the report said. U.S. aluminium industry had remained competitive by increasing recycling in the past 10 years from 19 per cent to 32 per cent of the metal consumed, it said.

## Bangladesh to get hospital from Japan

**DHAKA (R)** — Japan will give Bangladesh \$12 million to build a 200-bed hospital at Narayanganj, about 20 kilometres from here, under an agreement signed Monday. The grant will be disbursed over next three years, according to the agreement signed by Japanese ambassador Shunji Kobayashi and Bangladesh's additional secretary for external resources K.M. Rabbani. Japan has provided Bangladesh with \$1.16 billion in aid grants, loans and commodity aid since 1971, according to official figures.

## Philippines police bandits on trial

**MANILA (R)** — Philippine authorities have cracked down on lawlessness within the national police force and the military and are taking a hard look at private security agencies which provide armed guards for shops and offices. In one incident, a military court sentenced three army sergeants to death for kidnapping the wife of a millionaire businessman. Earlier this month, an anti-graft court sentenced a Manila police lieutenant to 17 years' prison for extorting 1,200 pesos (\$100) from a tavern owner as protection money. The constabulary chief, Lt.-Gen. Fidel Ramos, said that of 81 names on the country's most-wanted criminal list, 36 were police or military personnel. Their alleged crimes included murder, armed robbery, kidnapping and car theft. A constabulary spokesman said some were also believed to be hired killers.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

**Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠83 ♥K1095 ♦AKQ83 ♣72  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ 2 ♦  
What action do you take?

**Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠72 ♥Q98543 ♦85 ♣962  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♦ Double Bidle ?  
What action do you take?

**Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠76 ♥93 ♦Q10754 ♣752  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
2 ♥ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ♥ Pass ?

**What action do you take?**  
**Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠Q87 ♥94 ♦853 ♣QJ762  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ♦ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

**Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠J98543 ♥A5 ♦73 ♣976  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
3 ♦ 3 NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?

**Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠AJ8752 ♦AKQ83 ♣K5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

By Walter Bagley  
Reuter

**NEW YORK** — The first flight of Europe's billion-dollar space lab aboard the space shuttle Columbia was supposed to be a scientific extravaganza, but launch delays and technical problems have robbed it of some of its lustre.

More than 70 scientific experiments were to have been carried out by a six-man crew, during its nine days in orbit.

The mission was supposed to have begun in late September, but technical problems have put back the launch date to Nov. 28 at the earliest.

It was first delayed a month by problems with a new data relay network and then for another 30 days because of concerns about one of the shuttle's two booster rockets.

Although none of the experiments has been abandoned, the amount of information expected from many of them has been reduced by the absence of a vital communications satellite and the launch delays.

Even the November launch date is not definite because of

doubts about the scientific returns that can be expected from the mission.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said this week that the situation was still being analysed and a final decision would not be made until the mission plan had been altered to take the new launch date into account.

Problems with NASA's new Tracking and Data Relay Systems (TDRS) — including a malfunction in the launch of one TDRS satellite which prevented the launch of a second — have already reduced the amount of scientific information that will be collected during the mission.

However, the scientists involved and officials of NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA), which developed and built the space lab laboratory for almost \$1 billion, decided the mission could proceed with only one TDRS satellite.

"We'll be able to get at least a little data from each experiment," Dr. C. Richard Chappell, the chief mission scientist, told reporters at a recent briefing at the Marshall space flight centre in Huntsville, Alabama.

But that was before NASA said last week that it was delaying the mission for 30 days to replace the nozzle on one of Columbia's two booster rockets.

The nozzle replacement was ordered after it was found that the heat shield on a booster nozzle almost failed during the last mission, which could have resulted in a disaster.

The heat shield on one of Columbia's boosters came from the same "batch" of material as did the faulty one from last mission, so NASA officials ordered it to be replaced by a shield from a different batch.

The Columbia was rolled back from its launch pad at Kennedy Space Centre in Florida earlier this week to a large hangar where the booster nozzle work will be done.

Meanwhile, flight planners and mission scientists are continuing to grapple with the problems caused by the later launch date.

**Chasing the stars** Several of the experiments — and literally scores of orbital manoeuvres by Columbia — must be recalculated because the positions of the stars and planets will have changed from October.

Columbia will also have to be launched earlier in the day — to allow for a possible emergency landing in Spain during daylight — and that will affect the experiments throughout the mission.

There are at least seven experiments, mostly dealing with observations of the earth and its atmosphere, which will be significantly affected by the new launch date.

Winter is fast approaching in the northern hemisphere, affecting the availability and angle of sunlight in relation to the earth and the orbiting shuttle.

The shorter winter days and the lower sun angle pose problems for one of ESA's major experiments, the use of a very large camera to take pictures of the earth's surface for compiling or revising maps.

A NASA spokesman said that the ESA scientists were hoping that a change of film type would overcome at least some of the lighting problems.

That investigation and others will also be affected by almost constant sunlight towards the end of the mission, interfering with observation devices.

At least five experiments are supposed to be conducted while